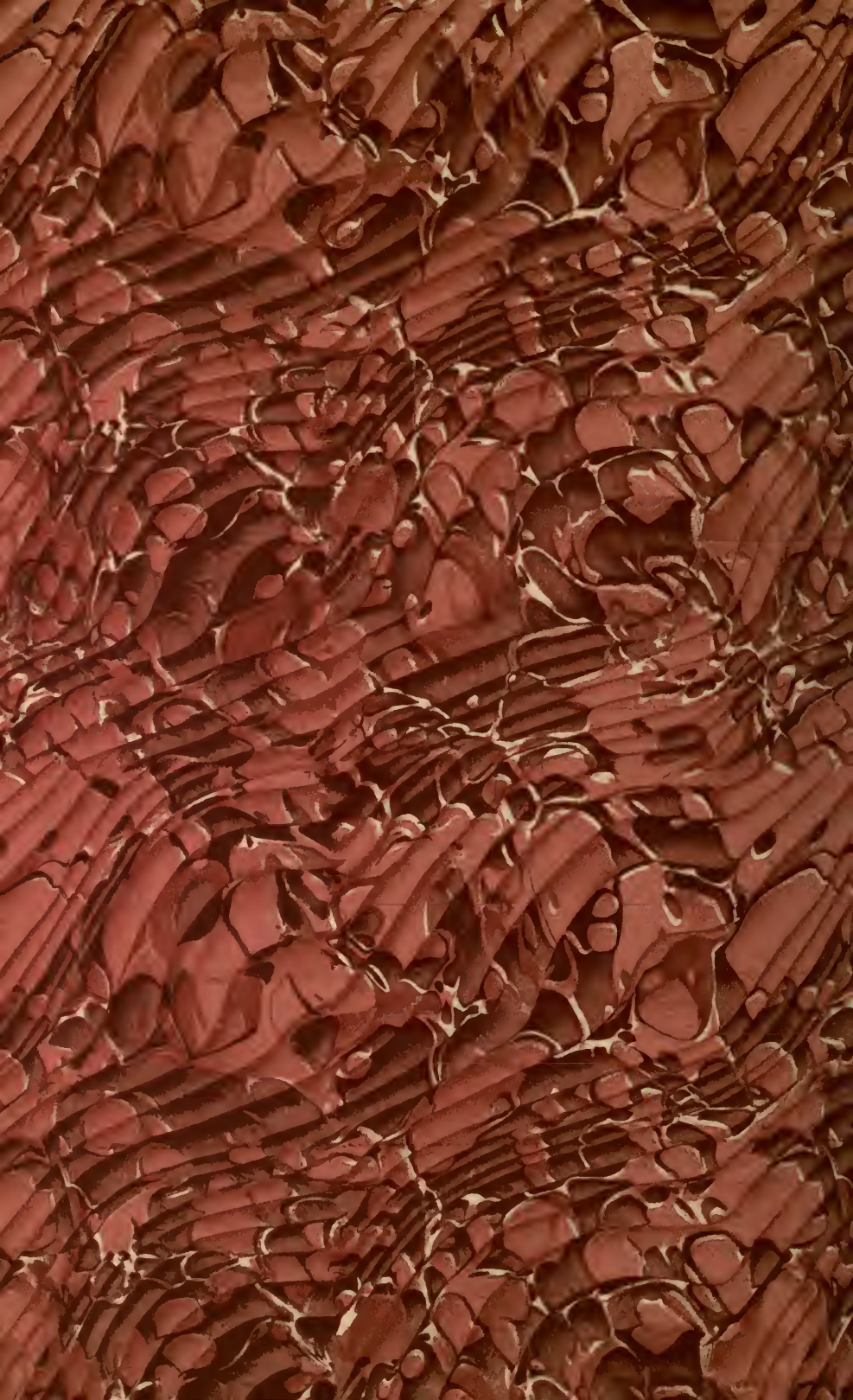

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CONTAINING

A RECORD OF THE HUMAN RACE FROM THE EARLIEST HISTORICAL PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME; EMBRACING A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND IN NATIONAL AND SOCIAL LIFE, CIVIL GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE BANCROFT SOCIETY

1910

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

1. *Objects of constitutions.—Peculiar character of the British Constitution.*—Constitutions of government are formed among nations to define and restrict the powers of the sovereign, and to specify and secure the rights of the people. The British Constitution, unlike most other constitutions, is not a written instrument; but consist of acts of Parliament, decisions of courts of law, and long-established usages and customs. It is therefore superior to other constitutions; from the fact that it cannot be broken by any legislation. It is very elastic, and can be expanded without changing its form or character. Thus England has the same form of government to-day which it had from its foundation; but the English people have for the last eight hundred years gradually acquired new liberties, so that England to-day is practically as free as the freest republic in the world, the sovereign being divested of all power in the government.

2. *The British Government a mixed one.—The people and the aristocracy.*—The British Government consists of four systems united, affording the best example of a mixed form of government that the world has ever seen. The four systems thus united are monarchy, theocracy, aristocracy and democracy; so that the sovereign, the church, the nobility and the people all have a share in directing the destinies of the mighty British Empire. While the people of England have more civil and political liberty than any other in Europe, there is no aristocracy in the world so wealthy and powerful as the English nobility.

3. *Origin of the British Constitution.—The Feudal System.*—The British Constitution was formed very gradually, and its details are the results of long experience and are precisely adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the British nation. The government established in England by William the Conqueror was a feudal despotism; the lands of the kingdom being assigned to his Norman favorites, and the Anglo-Saxon population became the vassals, or serfs, of their Norman lords.

4. *First step in the direction of liberty.—Magna Charta.*—There were at first no written restrictions upon the king's authority over the barons, or nobles; but King Henry I., in order to secure his usurpation of the crown, granted some special privileges to the nobility and people of England. These privileges were flagrantly violated by King John, who was, however, on June 15, 1215, compelled by the English barons to grant *Magna Charta* [*kar'-ta*], or Great Charter

of rights and liberties, which has ever since been regarded as the foundation of the free constitution of England. Thus the powers of the lords, and also the rights of the commons, received some recognition. The most important provisions of Magna Charta were the following: *No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor commit him, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. To no man will we sell, to none will we delay, to none will we deny right or justice.*

5. *Liberation of the cities and towns.—Origin of the House of Commons.*—The Crusades having tended to break up the feudal system throughout England and every other part of Europe, by compelling the rich barons to sell their lands, a class of small landholders grew up, who looked to the crown for protection against the tyranny of the nobles, while the cities and towns received charters of incorporation and were released from feudal dependence on the great barons. When old Simon de Montfort took up arms to resist the capricious tyranny of King Henry III., he summoned a Parliament to sanction his action; and, in order to gain popular support, he called upon the counties to elect *knights of the shire*, and requested the cities and boroughs to send deputies. Thus not only the lords, but also the commons of England, were represented. This was the beginning of the House of Commons, in which the people of England are represented by deputies elected for that purpose, and which has always defended popular rights against arbitrary encroachments on the part of the king and the lords.

6. *Growth of the royal power under the Tudor dynasty.*—The commons were thenceforth courted by the king as a counterbalance to the power of the nobility, whose repeated encroachments on the royal prerogatives threatened the establishment of an unlimited baronial aristocracy; but the "Wars of the Roses" almost annihilated the ancient nobility of England; and the authority of the king became almost absolute, and so continued throughout the reigns of the sovereigns of the Tudor dynasty, during the whole period of the sixteenth century.

7. *The struggle between the Stuarts and Parliament.—Petition of Right.*—With the accession of the Stuart family to the English throne, the commons insisted upon the recognition of their rights, and thus began those fierce disputes between king and Parliament which distracted England during the whole period of the seventeenth century—the period that the Stuarts occupied the throne. In this contest the lords sided with the commons. King Charles I. was compelled, by the bold attitude of the commons, to grant the *Petition of Right*, which bestowed on the English people many constitutional privileges. The contest between Parliament and Charles I. resulted in the king's execution and the temporary overthrow of the monarchy.

8. *The Habeas Corpus Act.—The Bill of Rights.*—When monarchy was restored in 1660, the struggle between the king and the commons was renewed, with results beneficial to the cause of liberty. During the reign of Charles II.,

Parliament passed the celebrated *Habeas Corpus Act*, which protected freedom of person against arbitrary arrests; but the grandest result in the onward march of English freedom was achieved by the "Glorious Revolution of 1688," which hurled the tyrant James II. from the throne, when Parliament passed the celebrated *Bill of Rights*, by which the king was shorn of his arbitrary powers, and his authority was reduced to a mere shadow, while the rights and liberties of the English people were secured on a new and permanent basis. The following were the most important provisions of the Bill of Rights: 1. *The king cannot suspend the laws or their execution.* 2. *He cannot levy money without the consent of Parliament.* 3. *The subjects have a right to petition the crown.* 4. *A standing army cannot be kept in time of peace without the consent of Parliament.* 5. *Elections and parliamentary debates must be free, and parliaments must be frequently assembled.*

9. *The Reform Bills of 1832, 1867 and 1884.*—After the Revolution of 1688 no change was made in the British Constitution until 1832, when Parliament passed the *First Reform Bill*, which extended the right of suffrage to half a million additional voters, and invested the middle classes of English society with the chief political power in the British Empire. The Reform Bill of 1832 was to England a great, although a bloodless, political revolution. No further advance in the direction of popular liberty was made in England until 1867, when Parliament passed the *Second Reform Bill*, which made the suffrage almost universal, by diminishing the property qualification of voters for members of the House of Commons, and by re-arranging the Parliamentary constituencies of the kingdom. By the *Franchise Act*, or the *Third Reform Bill*, passed by Parliament in 1884, the suffrage in Great Britain was made practically universal.

10. *The legislative power in England.—The English crown.*—The legislative power of England is vested in the king (or queen) and the two branches of Parliament—the lords and the commons. The crown of England is hereditary, but Parliament has the right to alter or regulate the succession. On the death of James II., in the year A. D. 1701, Parliament passed the famous *Act of Settlement*, which extended the right of succession to the Protestant heirs of James I., on the impending failure of Protestant heirs of James II. The crown therefore passed to the House of Brunswick, or Hanover, the Guelf family, the Princess Sophia of Hanover having been a granddaughter of James I.; and George I., Elector of Hanover, the son of Sophia, ascended the British throne in 1714, upon the extinction of the Protestant heirs of the House of Stuart. The present reigning family is the House of Brunswick, and holds the throne by right of the Parliamentary title of the Princess Sophia. Since the Norman Conquest of England, in 1066, the English throne has never been occupied by an Englishman, all the royal families since that date belonging to other nationalities—the dynasty founded by William the Conqueror being Norman-French; the Plantagenets being French; the Tudors being Welsh; the

Stuarts being Scotch, and the present reigning family of the Guelfs, known as the House of Brunswick, or Hanover, being German.

11. *Duties and prerogatives of the sovereign.—His Ministers.*—The duties of the English sovereign, as prescribed in the coronation oath, are: 1. To govern according to law; 2. To execute judgment in mercy; 3. To maintain the established religion. Those privileges of the monarch which belong to him in consequence of his high station are called the kingly prerogatives, and are of two kinds, direct and incidental. The chief of the direct prerogatives of the sovereign are: 1. The power of making war and peace; 2. Of sending and receiving ambassadors; 3. Of pardoning offences; 4. Of conferring honors and titles of dignity; 5. Of appointing judges and subordinate magistrates; 6. Of giving or revoking commissions in the army or navy; 7. Of rejecting bills proffered to him by the two Houses of Parliament. The sovereign is the head of the national church, and appoints to vacant bishoprics and other ecclesiastical dignities. But the king, or queen, cannot exercise his, or her, prerogatives directly and personally; but only through Ministers, who are responsible to the British nation as represented in the two Houses of Parliament. Hence the maxim of English law, "The king can do no wrong;" his Ministers alone being responsible. When, therefore, the measures of a Ministry are disapproved by a majority of the House of Commons, the Ministers in power must either resign or dissolve the House of Commons and order the election of a new House of Commons to ascertain the sense of the nation; and if a majority is returned in favor of the Ministers' policy, the Ministry remains in power; but if a majority is returned disapproving their course, a change of Ministry takes place. The Ministers are taken from the members of the two Houses of Parliament. The head of the Ministry is the *Prime Minister*, the *Premier*, usually the *First Lord of the Treasury*. The other members of the Ministry are the *Lord Chancellor*, the *Lord President of the Council*, the *Lord Privy Seal*, the *Home Secretary*, the *Foreign Secretary*, the *Colonial Secretary*, the *Secretary for India*, the *Chief Secretary for Ireland*, the *Secretary of War*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *First Lord of the Admiralty*, the *Postmaster-General*, the *President of the Board of Trade*, the *President of the Poor Law Board*, and the *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.

12. *Incidental prerogatives.*—The principal incidental prerogatives of the monarch are as follows: 1. No costs can be recovered against him; 2. His debt shall be preferred before that of a subject; 3. No suit or action can be brought against him, but any person having a claim in point of property on the king must petition him in chancery. There are also certain privileges conceded to the royal family. The queen retains her title and dignity, even after her husband's death; and she has the right to buy and sell in her own name, and to remove any suit at law in which she is a party to any court she chooses, without any of the common legal formalities. The king's eldest son is by birth *Prince of Wales*, and by creation Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester. All the

monarch's children, and those of the Prince of Wales, receive the title of *Royal Highness.*

13. *The Privy Council.*—The *Privy Council* is another very important body in connection with the executive branch of the British government; being composed by many civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries appointed by the sovereign, all of them natural-born British subjects. The Cabinet Ministers constitute a committee of the Privy Council, whose President is the fourth great officer of state. This Council meets once in two or three weeks, but only such of its members attend as are specially summoned by the sovereign, the meeting usually consisting of the Cabinet Ministers, the great officers of the royal household and the Archbishop of Canterbury; but on extraordinary occasions all the members are summoned.

14. *House of Lords.*—The *House of Lords,* or Upper House of Parliament, consists: 1. Of *Lords Temporal,* or the princes of the blood royal and the hereditary nobles—such as dukes, marquises, earls or counts, viscounts and barons—who are members by right of birth; 2. Of *Lords Spiritual,* or the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the other bishops of the Church of England, who are members by virtue of their offices. The Scotch representative peers sit only for one Parliament; the Irish representative peers sit for life. A peer may vote by proxy; but each peer can only hold the proxy for one absent peer. The House of Lords can alone originate any bills that affect the rights or privileges of the peerage, and the Commons are not allowed to make any changes in them. Peers can only be tried by the House of Lords, and this House of Parliament constitutes the court in which officers of state are tried on impeachment by the House of Commons. The House of Lords is also the last court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions. Each peer may enter his protest on the journals of the houses when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, and assign the reasons for his dissent in writing. When sitting in judgment his vote is given "on his honor." The same form is observed in answers on bills in chancery, but in civil and criminal cases he must be under oath.

15. *House of Commons.*—The *House of Commons,* or Lower House of Parliament, consists of members chosen by the counties, cities, boroughs and universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The county members, usually styled *knights of the shire,* and borough members must possess real estate of a specified yearly value; but the sons of peers and university members need not possess these qualifications. Aliens, clergymen, judges, returning officers in the respective jurisdictions, officers of the excise and the like, those who hold pensions of a limited time, contractors with the Government, and others exposed to outside influences, are not eligible to seats in Parliament. The House of Commons has the sole power of impeachment. The members of Parliament, with the exception of the chairmen of several committees, receive no salaries.

16. *Qualifications of voters for members of the House of Commons.*—By the Reform Bill of 1832, the right of voting for members of the House of Com-

mons was given to leaseholders in counties seized on lands or tenements worth ten pounds a year, to tenants at will, farming lands at fifty pounds a year, and to holders in fee simple of lands or tenements of the yearly value of forty shillings. In cities and boroughs the right of voting is given to resident landholders whose tenements are worth an annual rental of ten pounds, but the rights of freemen in the old constituencies are preserved for life. By the Reform Bill of 1867 all these property qualifications were reduced, and the elective franchise was extended to several hundred thousand additional voters. By the Ballot Act of 1872 members of Parliament are elected by secret ballot, instead of by open voting, as before. By an express act of Parliament, no member of the House of Commons can be appointed to any office by the crown without resigning his seat; and no person elected to Parliament by any constituency can refuse to serve in the capacity to which he was chosen, even against his own will, except by formally resigning his seat in Parliament. By the Franchise Act, or the Reform Bill of 1884, the suffrage was made practically universal in Great Britain and Ireland, the elective franchise being extended to all men but criminals, paupers and lunatics.

17. *Legislation.—Speech from the throne.—Prorogation and dissolution.*—The House of Commons elects its own presiding officer, called the *Speaker.* Bills, in order to become laws, must pass three readings; and after being passed by both Houses of Parliament, must receive the royal assent before they can become laws. Every session of Parliament is opened by a *speech from the throne* to both Houses, the Ministers giving an account of the state of public affairs, and recommending to the consideration of Parliament certain measures of public policy. The act of proroguing Parliament, which means adjourning it for an indefinite time, is vested in the crown; but Parliament may adjourn its sittings to the next or to any future day. The power of dissolving Parliament is also vested in the crown, through its Ministers.

18. *The English Church.*—The established Church—known as the Church of England, the Anglican Church, or the Protestant Episcopal Church, as established during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Elizabeth—is under Government control. The sovereign is the head of the Church; and, as he is such, he must, therefore, be a member of that Church by law; being therefore the only individual in the worldwide British Empire who cannot choose his own religion. The first of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Church of England is the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the *Primate,* and next to him is the Archbishop of York. There are twenty-four other Bishops of the established Church. The two Archbishops and the twenty-four other Bishops are members of the House of Lords, as before noticed.

19. *Administration of justice.*—The king (or queen) is the source of executive justice; but law, whether criminal or civil, is administered by the Judges, who, excepting the Lord Chancellor, hold their offices during good behavior. The judiciary department in England and Ireland consists of the *Courts of Chan-*

cery, King's (or *Queen's*) *Bench, Common Pleas,* and *Exchequer;* in Scotland of the *Court of Sessions* and the *High Court of Justiciary.* In the rural districts *Circuit Courts* are held twice a year by itinerant justices. The House of Lords is the highest law court in the British Empire. A *Supreme Court* was recently established for appealed cases previously decided by the House of Lords. The Courts of King's (or Queen's) Bench are each presided over by a *Lord Chief Justice. Common law* is based on custom, or precedents established by decisions of the Courts. *Statute law* consists of Acts of Parliament. The *Law of Equity* is administered by the Lord Chancellor, in cases not covered by Statute law, and where justice can not be secured by the Common law. No man can be tried for any offence until a grand jury has decided that there is reasonable ground for the accusation; in which case the accused is handed for trial to a court of law, before a jury of twelve of his equals, and the verdict of that jury is final. No person can be tried twice for the same offence; and when a person is convicted by a jury there is no appeal but to the mercy of the crown. The civil and common law courts are open to every suitor, and justice is freely administered to all, of whatever rank or station. Treason against the government consists in insurrection against its authority or in adherence to its enemies.

MAGNA CHARTA.

(JUNE 15, 1215.)

[THE FOUNDATION OF THE FREE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND—THE BASIS OF ALL ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.]

John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciars, foresters, sheriffs, reeves, servants, and all bailiffs and his faithful people greeting. Know that by the suggestion of God and for the good of our soul and those of all our predecessors and of our heirs, to the honour of God and the exaltation of holy church, and the improvement of our kingdom, by the advice of our venerable fathers, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and cardinal of the holy Roman church, Henry, archbishop of Dublin, William of London, Peter of Winchester, Jocelyn of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry, and Benedict of Rochester, bishops; of Master Pandulf, subdeacon and companion of the Lord Pope, of Brother Aymeric, master of the Knights of the Temple in England; and of the noblemen William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, William, Earl of Salisbury, William, Earl of Warren, William, Earl of Arundel, Alan of Galloway, constable of Scotland, Warren Fitz-Gerald, Peter

Fitz-Herbert, Hubert de Burgh, steward of Poitou, Hugh de Nevil, Matthew Fitz-Herbert, Thomas Bassett, Alan Bassett, Philip d'Albini, Robert de Roppelay, John Marshall, John Fitz-Hugh, and others of our faithful.

1. In the first place we have granted to God, and by this our present charter confirmed, for us and our heirs forever, that the English church shall be free, and shall hold its rights entire and its liberties uninjured; and we will that it be thus observed; which is shown by this, that the freedom of elections, which is considered to be most important and especially necessary to the English church, we, of our pure and spontaneous will, granted, and by our charter confirmed, before the contest between us and our barons had arisen; and obtained a confirmation of it by the lord Pope innocent III.; which we will observe and which we will shall be observed in good faith for our heirs forever.

We have granted moreover to all free men of our kingdom for us and our heirs forever all the liberties written below, to be had and holden by themselves and their heirs from us and our heirs.

2. If any of our earls or barons, or others holding from us in chief by military service shall have died, and when he has died his heir is of full age and owe relief, he shall have his inheritance by the ancient relief; that is to say, the heir or heirs of an earl for the whole barony of an earl a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a baron for a whole barony a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a knight, for a whole knight's fee, a hundred shillings or more; and who owes less let him give less according to the ancient custom of fiefs.

3. If moreover the heir of any one of such shall be under age, and shall be in wardship, when he comes of age he shall have his inheritance without relief and without a fine.

4. The custodian of the land of such a minor heir shall not take from the land of the heir any except reasonable products, reasonable customary payments, and reasonable services, and this without destruction or waste of men or of property; and if we shall have committed the custody of the land of any such a one to the sheriff or to any other who is to be responsible to us for its proceeds, and that man has caused destruction or waste from his custody we will recover damages from him, and the land shall be committed to two legal and discreet men of that fief, who shall be responsible for its proceeds to us or to him to whom we have assigned them; and if we shall have given or sold to any one the custody of any such land, and he has caused destruction or waste there, he shall lose that custody, and it shall be handed over to two legal and discreet men of that fief who shall be in like manner responsible to us as is said above.

5. The custodian moreover, so long as he shall have the custody of the land, must keep up the houses, parks, warrens, fish ponds, mills, and other things pertaining to the land, from the proceeds of the land itself; and he must return to the heir, when he has come to full age, all his land, furnished with ploughs and implements of husbandry according as the time of wainage requires and as the proceeds of the land are able reasonably to sustain.

6. Heirs shall be married without disparagement, so nevertheless that before the marriage is contracted, it shall be announced to the relatives by blood of the heir himself.

7. A widow, after the death of her husband, shall have her marriage portion and her inheritance immediately and without obstruction, nor shall she give anything for her dowry or for her marriage portion, or for her inheritance which inheritance her husband and she held on the day of the death of her husband; and she may remain in the house of her husband for forty days after his death, within which time her dowry shall be assigned to her.

8. No widow shall be compelled to marry so long as she prefers to live without a husband, provided she gives security that she will not marry without our consent, if she holds from us, or without the consent of her lord from whom she holds, if she holds from another.

9. Neither we nor our bailiffs will seize any land or rent, for any debt, so long as the chattels of the debtor are sufficient for the payment of the debt; nor shall the pledges of a debtor be distrained so long as the principal debtor himself has enough for the payment of the debt; and if the principal debtor fails in the payment of the debt, not having the wherewithal to pay it, the pledges shall be responsible for the debt; and if they wish, they shall have the lands and the rents of the debtor until they shall have been satisfied for the debt which they have before paid for him, unless the principal debtor shall have shown himself to be quit in that respect towards those pledges.

10. If any one has taken anything from the Jews, by way of a loan, more or less, and dies before that debt is paid, the debt shall not draw interest so long as the heir is under age, from whomsoever he holds; and if that debt falls into our hands, we will take nothing except the chattel contained in the agreement.

11. And if any one dies leaving a debt owing to the Jews, his wife shall have her dowry, and shall pay nothing of that debt; and if there remain minor children of the dead man, necessaries shall be provided for them corresponding to the holding of the dead man; and from the remainder shall be paid the debt, the service of the lords being retained. In the same way debts are to be treated which are owed to others than the Jews.

12. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom except by the common council of our kingdom, except for the ransoming of our body, for the making of our oldest son a knight, and for once marrying our oldest daughter, and for these purposes it shall be only a reasonable aid; in the same way it shall be done concerning the aids of the city of London.

13. And the city of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs, as well by land as by water. Moreover, we will and grant that all other cities and boroughs and villages and ports shall have all their liberties and free customs.

14. And for holding a common council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of an aid otherwise than in the three cases mentioned above, or concern-

ing the assessment of a scutage, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons by our letters under seal; and besides we shall cause to be summoned generally, by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all those who hold from us in chief, for a certain day, that is at the end of forty days at least, and for a certain place; and in all the letters of that summons, we will express the cause of the summons, and when the summons has thus been given the business shall proceed on the appointed day, on the advice of those who shall be present, even if not all of those who were summoned have come.

15. We will not grant to any one, moreover, that he should take an aid from his free men, except for ransoming his body, for making his oldest son a knight, and for once marrying his oldest daughter; and for these purposes only a reasonable aid shall be taken.

16. No one shall be compelled to perform any greater service for a knight's fee, or for any other free tenement than is owed from it.

17. The common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be held in some certain place.

18. The assizes of *novel disseisin*, *mort d'ancestor*, and *darrein presentment* shall be held only in their own counties and in this manner: we, or, if we are outside of the kingdom, our principal justiciar, will send two justiciars through each county four times a year, who with four knights of each county, elected by the county, shall hold in the county and on the day and in the place of the county court, the aforesaid assizes of the county.

19. And if the aforesaid assizes cannot be held within the day of the county court, a sufficient number of knights and free-holders shall remain from those who were present at the county court on that day to give the judgments, according as the business is more or less.

20. A free man shall not be fined for a small offense, except in proportion to the measure of the offense; and for a great offense he shall be fined in proportion to the magnitude of the offense, saving his freehold; and a merchant in the same way, saving his merchandise; and the villain shall be fined in the same way, saving his wainage, if he shall be at our mercy; and none of the above fines shall be imposed except by the oaths of honest men of the neighborhood.

21. Earls and barons shall only be fined by their peers, and only in proportion to their offense.

22. A clergyman shall be fined, like those before mentioned, only in proportion to his lay holding, and not according to the extent of his ecclesiastical benefice.

23. No manor or man shall be compelled to make bridges over the rivers except those which ought to do it of old and rightfully.

24. No sheriff, constable, coroners, or other bailiffs of ours shall hold pleas of our crown.

25. All counties, hundreds, wapentakes, and tithings shall be at the ancient rents and without any increase, excepting our demesne manors.

26. If any person holding a lay fief from us shall die, and our sheriff or bailiff shall show our letters-patent of our summons concerning a debt which the deceased owed to us, it shall be lawful for our sheriff or bailiff to attach and levy on the chattels of the deceased found on his lay lief, to the value of that debt, in the view of legal men, so nevertheless that nothing be removed thence until the clear debt to us shall be paid; and the remainder shall be left to the executors for the fulfilment of the will of the deceased; and if nothing is owed to us by him, all the chattels shall go to the deceased, saving to his wife and children their reasonable shares.

27. If any free man dies intestate, his chattels shall be distributed by the hands of his near relatives and friends, under the oversight of the church, saving to each one the debts which the deceased owed to him.

28. No constable or other bailiff of ours shall take anyone's grain or other chattels, without immediately paying for them in money, unless he is able to obtain a postponement at the good-will of the seller.

29. No constable shall require any knight to give money in place of his ward of a castle if he is willing to furnish that ward in his own person or through another honest man, if he himself is not able to do it for a reasonable cause; and if we shall lead or send him into the army he shall be free from ward in proportion to the amount of time by which he has been in the army through us.

30. No sheriff or bailiff of ours or any one else shall take horses or wagons of any free man for carrying purposes except on the permission of that free man.

31. Neither we nor our bailiffs will take the wood of another man for castles, or for anything else which we are doing, except by the permission of him to whom the wood belongs.

32. We will not hold the lands of those convicted of a felony for more than a year and a day, after which the lands shall be returned to the lords of the fiefs.

33. All the fish-weirs in the Thames and the Medway, and throughout all England, shall be done away with, except those on the coast.

34. The writ which is called *Præcipe* shall not be given for the future to anyone concerning any tenement by which a free man can lose his court.

35. There shall be one measure of wine throughout our whole kingdom, and one measure of ale, and one measure of grain, that is the London quarter, and one width of dyed cloth and of russets and of balbergets, that is two ells within the selvages; of weights, moreover, it shall be as of measures.

36. Nothing shall henceforth be given or taken for a writ of inquisition concerning life or limbs, but it shall be given freely and not denied.

37. If anyone holds of us by fee farm or by soccage or by burgage, and from another he holds land by military service, we will not have the guardianship of the heir of his land which is of the fief of another, on account of that fee farm, or soccage, or burgage; nor will we have the custody of that fee farm, or soccage, or burgage, unless that fee farm itself owes military service. We

will not have the guardianship of the heir or of the land of anyone, which he holds from another by military service on account of any petty serjeanty which he holds from us by the service of paying to us knives or arrows, or things of that kind.

38. No bailiff for the future shall place anyone to his law on his simple affirmation, without credible witnesses brought for this purpose.

39. No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

40. To no one will we sell, to no one will we deny, or delay right or justice.

41. All merchants shall be safe and secure in going out from England and coming into England and in remaining and going through England, as well by land as by water, for buying and selling, free from all evil tolls, by the ancient and rightful customs, except in time of war, and if they are of a land at war with us; and if such are found in our land at the beginning of war, they shall be attached without injury to their bodies or goods, until it shall be known from us or from our principal justiciar in what way the merchants of our land are treated who shall be then found in the country which is at war with us; and if ours are safe there, the others shall be safe in our land.

42. It is allowed henceforth to anyone to go out from our kingdom, and to return, safely and securely, by land and by water, saving their fidelity to us, except in time of war for some short time, for the common good of the kingdom; excepting persons imprisoned and outlawed according to the law of the realm, and people of a land at war with us, and merchants, of whom it shall be done as is before said.

43. If anyone holds from any escheat, as from the honour of Wallingford, or Nottingham, or Boulogne, or Lancaster, or from other escheats which are in our hands and are baronies, and he dies, his heir shall not give any other relief, nor do to us any other service than he would do to the baron, if that barony was in the hands of the baron; and we will hold it in the same way as the baron held it.

44. Men who dwell outside the forest shall not henceforth come before our justiciars of the forest, on common summons, unless they are in a plea of, or pledges for any person or persons who are arrested on account of the forest.

45. We will not make justiciars, constables, sheriffs or bailiffs except of such as know the law of the realm and are well inclined to observe it.

46. All barons who have founded abbeys for which they have charters of kings of England, or ancient tenure, shall have their custody when they have become vacant, as they ought to have.

47. All forests which have been afforested in our time shall be disafforested immediately; and so it shall be concerning river banks which in our time have been fenced in.

48. All the bad customs concerning forests and warrens and concerning foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their servants, river banks and their

guardians shall be inquired into immediately in each county by twelve sworn knights of the same county, who shall be elected by the honest men of the same county, and within fifty days after the inquisition has been made, they shall be entirely destroyed by them, never to be restored, provided that we be first informed of it, or our justiciar, if we are not in England.

49. We will give back immediately all hostages and charters which have been liberated to us by Englishmen as security for peace or for faithful service.

50. We will remove absolutely from their bailiwicks the relatives of Gerard de Athyes, so that for the future they shall have no bailiwick in England; Engelard de Cygony, Andrew, Peter and Gyon de Chancelles, Gyon de Cygony, Geoffrey de Martin and his brothers, Philip Mark and his brothers, and Geoffrey his nephew and their whole retinue.

51. And immediately after the re-establishment of peace we will remove from the kingdom all foreign-born soldiers, cross-bow men, servants, and mercenaries who have come with horses and arms for the injury of the realm.

52. If anyone shall have been dispossessed or removed by us without legal judgment of his peers, from his lands, castles, franchises, or his right we will restore them to him immediately; and if contention arises about this, then it shall be done according to the judgment of the twenty-five barons, of whom mention is made below concerning the security of the peace. Concerning all those things, however, from which anyone has been removed or of which he has been deprived without legal judgment of his peers by King Henry our father, or by King Richard our brother, which we have in our hand, or which others hold, and which it is our duty to guarantee, we shall have respite till the usual term of crusaders; excepting those things about which the suit has been begun or the inquisition made by our writ before our assumption of the cross; when, however, we shall return from our journey, or if by chance we desist from the journey, we will immediately show full justice in regard to them.

53. We shall, moreover have the same respite and in the same manner about showing justice in regard to the forests which are to be disafforested or to remain forests, which Henry our father or Richard our brother made into forests; and concerning the custody of lands which are in the fief of another, custody of which we have until now had on account of a fief which anyone has held from us by military service; and concerning the abbeys which have been founded in fiefs of others than ourselves, in which the lord of the fee has asserted for himself a right; and when we return or if we should desist from our journey we will immediately show full justice to those complaining in regard to them.

54. No one shall be seized nor imprisoned on the appeal of a woman concerning the death of any one except her husband.

55. All fines which have been imposed unjustly and against the law of the land, and all penalties imposed unjustly and against the law of the land are altogether excused, or will be on the judgment of the twenty-five barons of whom mention is made below in connection with the security of the peace, or on

the judgment of the majority of them, along with the aforesaid Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, if he is able to be present, and others whom he may wish to call for this purpose along with him. And if he should not be able to be present, nevertheless the business shall go on without him, provided that if any one or more of the aforesaid twenty-five barons are in a similar suit they should be removed as far as this particular judgment goes, and others who shall be chosen and put upon oath, by the remainder of the twenty-five shall be substituted for them for this purpose.

56. If we have dispossessed or removed any Welshmen from their lands, or franchises, or other things, without legal judgment of their peers, in England, or in Wales, they shall be immediately returned to them; and if a dispute shall have arisen over this, then it shall be settled in the borderland by judgment of their peers, concerning holdings of England according to the law of England, concerning holdings of Wales according to the law of Wales, and concerning holdings of the borderland according to the law of the borderland. The Welsh shall do the same to us and ours.

57. Concerning all these things, however, from which any one of the Welsh shall have been removed or dispossessed without legal judgment of his peers, by King Henry our father, or King Richard our brother, which we hold in our hands, or which others hold, and we are bound to warrant to them, we shall have respite till the usual period of crusaders, those being excepted about which suit was begun or inquisition made by our command before our assumption of the cross. When, however, we shall return or if by chance we shall desist from our journey, we will show full justice to them immediately, according to the laws of the Welsh and the aforesaid parts.

58. We will give back the son of Lewellyn immediately, and all the hostages from Wales and the charters which had been liberated to us as a security for peace.

59. We will act toward Alexander, king of the Scots, concerning the return of his sisters and his hostages, and concerning his franchises and his right, according to the manner in which we shall act toward our other barons of England, unless it ought to be otherwise by the charters which we hold from William his father, formerly king of the Scots, and this shall be by the judgment of his peers in our court.

60. Moreover, all those customs and franchises mentioned above which we have conceded in our kingdom, and which are to be fulfilled, as far as pertains to us, in respect to our men; all men of our kingdom as well clergy as laymen, shall observe as far as pertains to them, in respect to their men.

61. Since, moreover, for the sake of God, and for the improvement of our kingdom, and for the better quieting of the hostility sprung up lately between us and our barons, we have made all these concessions; wishing them to enjoy these in a complete and firm stability forever, we make and concede to them the security described below; that is to say, that they shall elect twenty-five

barons of the kingdom, whom they will, who ought with all their power to observe, hold, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties which we have conceded to them, and by this our present charter confirmed to them; in this manner, that if we or our justiciar, or our bailiffs, or any one of our servants shall have done wrong in any way toward any one, or shall have transgressed any of the articles of peace or security; and the wrong shall have been shown to four barons of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, let those four barons come to us or to our justiciar, if we are out of the kingdom, laying before us the transgression, and let them ask that we cause that transgression to be corrected without delay. And if we shall not have corrected the transgression, or if we shall be out of the kingdom, if our justiciar shall not have corrected it within a period of forty days, counting from the time in which it has been shown to us or to our justiciar, if we are out of the kingdom; the aforesaid four barons shall refer the matter to the remainder of the twenty-five barons, and let these twenty-five barons with the whole community of the country distress and injure us in every way they can; that is to say by the seizure of our castles, lands, possessions, and in such other ways as they can until it shall have been corrected according to their judgment, saving our person and that of our queen, and those of our children; and when the correction has been made, let them devote themselves to us as they did before. And let whoever in the country wishes take an oath that in all the above-mentioned measures he will obey the orders of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, and that he will injure us as far as he is able with them, and we give permission to swear publicly and freely to each one who wishes to swear, and no one will we ever forbid to swear. All those, moreover, in the country who of themselves and their own will are unwilling to take an oath to the twenty-five barons as to distressing and injuring us along with them, we will compel to take the oath by our mandate, as before said. And if any one of the twenty-five barons shall have died or departed from the land or shall in any other way be prevented from taking the above-mentioned action, let the remainder of the aforesaid twenty-five barons choose another in his place, according to their judgment, who shall take an oath in the same way as the others. In all those things, moreover, which are committed to those five and twenty barons to carry out, if perhaps the twenty-five are present, and some disagreement arises among them about something, or if any of them when they have been summoned are not willing or are not able to be present, let that be considered valid and firm which the greater part of those who are present arrange or command, just as if the whole twenty-five had agreed in this; and let the aforesaid twenty-five swear that they will observe faithfully all the things which are said above, and with all their ability cause them to be observed. And we will obtain nothing from anyone, either by ourselves or by another by which any of these concessions and liberties shall be revoked or diminished; and if any such thing shall have been obtained, let it be invalid and void, and we will never use it by ourselves or by another.

62. And all ill-will, grudges, and anger sprung up between us and our men, clergy and laymen, from the time of the dispute, we have fully renounced and pardoned to all. Moreover, all transgressions committed on account of this dispute, from Easter in the sixteenth year of our reign till the restoration of peace, we have fully remitted to all, clergy and laymen, and as far as pertains to us, fully pardoned. And moreover we have caused to be made for them testimonial letters-patent of lord Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, lord Henry, archbishop of Dublin, and of the aforesaid bishops and of master Pandulf, in respect to that security and the concession named above.

Wherefore we will and firmly command that the Church of England shall be free, and that the men of our kingdom shall have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, well and peacefully, freely and quietly, fully and completely, for themselves and their heirs, from us and our heirs, in all things and places, forever, as before said. It has been sworn, moreover, as well on our part as on the part of the barons, that all these things spoken of above shall be observed in good faith and without any evil intent. Witness the above named and many others. Given by our hand in the meadow which is called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, on the fifteenth day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

PETITION OF RIGHT.

(JUNE 7, 1628.)

[SECOND GREAT CHARTER OF ENGLISH LIBERTY.]

The Petition Exhibited to His Majesty by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this Present Parliament Assembled, Concerning Divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, with the King's Majesty's Royal Answer Thereunto in Full Parliament

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Humbly show unto our Sovereign Lord the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, that whereas it is declared and enacted by a statute made in the time of the reign of King Edward the First, commonly called *Statutum de Tallagio non concedendo*, that no tallage or aid shall be laid or levied by the King or his heirs in this realm, without the goodwill and assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other the freemen of the commonality of this realm: and by authority of Parliament holden in the five and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, it is declared and enacted, that from thenceforth no person shall be compelled to make any loans to the King against his will, because such loans

were against reason and the franchise of the land; and by other laws of this realm it is provided, that none should be charged by any charge or imposition, called a Benevolence, or by such like charge, by which the statutes before-mentioned, and other the good laws and statutes of this realm, your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not set by common consent in Parliament:

Yet nevertheless, of late divers commissions directed to sundry Commissioners in several counties with instructions have issued, by means whereof your people have been in divers places assembled, and required to lend certain sums of money unto your Majesty, and many of them upon their refusal so to do, have had an oath administered unto them, not warrantable by the laws or statutes of this realm, and have been constrained to become bound to make appearance and give attendance before your Privy Council, and in other places, and others of them have been therefore imprisoned, confined, and sundry other ways molested and disquieted: and divers other charges have been laid and levied upon your people in several counties, by Lords Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Commissioners for Musters, Justices of Peace and others, by command or direction from your Majesty or your Privy Council, against the laws and free customs of this realm:

And where also by the statute called, 'The Great Charter of the Liberties of England,' it is declared and enacted, that no freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseised of his freeholds or liberties, or his free customs, or be outlawed or exiled; or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land:

And in the eight and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, it was declared and enacted by authority of Parliament, that no man of what estate or condition that he be, should be put out of his land or tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disherited, nor put to death, without being brought to answer by due process of law:

Nevertheless, against the tenor of the said statutes, and other the good laws and statutes of your realm, to that end provided, divers of your subjects have of late been imprisoned without any cause showed, and when for their deliverance they were brought before your Justices, by your Majesty's writs of Habeas Corpus, there to undergo and receive as the Court should order, and their keepers commanded to certify the causes of their detainer; no cause was certified, but that they were detained by your Majesty's special command, signified by the Lords of your Privy Council, and yet were returned back to several prisons, without being charged with anything to which they might make answer according to the law:

And whereas of late great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants against their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn, against the laws and customs of this realm, and to the great grievance and vexation of the people:

And whereas also by authority of Parliament, in the five and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, it is declared and enacted, that no man shall be forejudged of life or limb against the form of the Great Charter, and the law of the land: and by the said Great Charter and other the laws and statutes of this your realm, no man ought to be adjudged to death; but by the laws established in this your realm, either by the customs of the same realm or by Acts of Parliament: and whereas no offender of what kind soever is exempted from the proceedings to be used, and punishments to be inflicted by the laws and statutes of this your realm: nevertheless of late time divers commissions under your Majesty's Great Seal have issued forth, by which certain persons have been assigned and appointed Commissioners with power and authority to proceed within the land according to the justice of martial law against such soldiers or mariners, or other dissolute persons joining with them, as should commit any murder, robbery, felony, mutiny, or other outrage or misdemeanour whatsoever, and by such summary course and order, as is agreeable to martial law, and is used in armies in time of war, to proceed to the trial and condemnation of such offenders, and them to cause to be executed and put to death, according to the law martial:

By pretext whereof, some of your Majesty's subjects have been by some of the said Commissioners put to death, when and where, if by the laws and statutes of the land they had deserved death, by the same laws and statutes also they might, and by no other ought to have been, judged and executed:

And also sundry grievous offenders by colour thereof, claiming an exemption, have escaped the punishments due to them by the laws and statutes of this your realm, by reason that divers of your officers and ministers of justice have unjustly refused, or forborne to proceed against such offenders according to the same laws and statutes, upon pretence that the said offenders were punishable only by martial law, and by authority of such commissions as aforesaid, which commissions, and all other of like nature, are wholly and directly contrary to the said laws and statutes of this your realm:

They do therefore humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty, that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament; and that none be called to make answer, or take such oath, or to give attendance, or be confined, or otherwise molested or disquieted concerning the same, or for refusal thereof; and that no freeman, in any such manner as is before-mentioned, be imprisoned or detained; and that your Majesty will be pleased to remove the said soldiers and mariners, and that your people may not be so burdened in time to come; and that the aforesaid commissions for proceeding by martial law, may be revoked and annulled; and that hereafter no commissions of like nature may issue forth to any person or persons whatsoever, to be executed as aforesaid, lest by colour of them any of your Majesty's subjects be destroyed or put to death, contrary to the laws and franchise of the land.

All which they most humbly pray of your Most Excellent Majesty, as their rights and liberties according to the laws and statutes of this realm: and that your Majesty would also vouchsafe to declare, that the awards, doings, and proceedings to the prejudice of your people, in any of the premises, shall not be drawn hereafter into consequence or example: and that your Majesty would be also graciously pleased, for the further comfort and safety of your people, to declare your royal will and pleasure, that in the things aforesaid all your officers and ministers shall serve you, according to the laws and statutes of this realm, as they tender the honour of your Majesty, and the prosperity of this kingdom.

[The King's first answer, June 2, 1628:

The King willeth that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm; and that the statutes be put in due execution, that his subjects may have no cause to complain of any wrong or oppressions, contrary to their just rights and liberties, to the preservation whereof he holds himself as well obliged as of his prerogative.

The King's second answer, June 7, 1628:

Soit droit fait comme il est désiré.]

HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

(1679.)

[AN ACT FOR PERSONAL SECURITY AGAINST ARBITRARY ARRESTS.]

An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonments beyond the Seas.

I. Whereas great delays have been used by sheriffs, gaolers, and other officers, to whose custody any of the king's subjects have been committed for criminal or supposed criminal matters, in making returns of writs of *Habeas Corpus* to them directed, by standing out an *Alias* and *Pluries Habeas Corpus*, and sometimes more, and by other shifts to avoid their yielding obedience to such writs, contrary to their duty and the known laws of the land, whereby many of the king's subjects have been and hereafter may be long detained in prison, in such cases where by law they are bailable, to their great charges and vexation:

II. For the prevention whereof, and the more speedy relief of all persons imprisoned for any such criminal or supposed criminal matters; be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority thereof, that whensoever any person or persons shall bring any *Habeas Corpus* directed unto any sheriff or sheriffs, gaoler,

minister, or other person whatsoever, for any person in his or their custody, and the said writ shall be served upon the said officer, or left at the gaol or prison with any of the under-officers, under-keepers or deputy of the said officers or keepers, that the said officer or officers, his or their under-officers, under-keepers or deputies, shall within three days after the service thereof as aforesaid (unless the commitment aforesaid were for treason or felony, plainly and specially expressed in the warrant of commitment) upon payment or tender of the charges of bringing the said prisoner, to be ascertained by the judge or court that awarded the same, and endorsed upon the said writ, not exceeding twelve pence per mile, and upon security given by his own bond to pay the charges of carrying back the prisoner, if he shall be remanded by the court or judge to which he shall be brought according to the true intent of this present act, and that he will not make any escape by the way, make return of such writ; and bring or cause to be brought the body of the party so committed or restrained, unto or before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the great seal of England for the time being, or the judges or barons of the said court from whence the said writ shall issue, or unto and before such other person or persons before whom the said writ is made returnable, according to the command thereof; and shall then likewise certify the true causes of his detainer or imprisonment, unless the commitment of the said party be in any place beyond the distance of twenty miles from the place or places where such court or person is or shall be residing; and if beyond the distance of twenty miles, and not above one hundred miles, then within the space of ten days, and if beyond the distance of one hundred miles, then within the space of twenty days, after the delivery aforesaid, and not longer.

III. And to the intent that no sheriff, gaoler or other officer may pretend ignorance of the import of any such writ; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all such writs shall be marked in this manner, *per statutum tricesimo primo Caroli secundi regis*, and shall be signed by the person that awards the same; and if any person or persons shall be or stand committed or detained as aforesaid, for any crime, unless for treason or felony plainly expressed in the warrant of commitment, in the vacation-time, and out of term, it shall and may be lawful to and for the person or persons so committed or detained (other than persons convict or in execution) by legal process or any one on his or their behalf, to appeal or complain to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or any one of his Majesty's justices, either of the one bench or of the other, or the barons of the exchequer of the degree of the coif; and the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, justices or barons or any of them, upon view of the copy or copies of the warrant or warrants of commitment and detainer, or otherwise upon oath made that such copy or copies were denied to be given by such person or persons in whose custody the prisoner or prisoners is or are detained, are hereby authorized, and required, upon request made in writing by such person or persons or any on his, her or their behalf, attested and subscribed by two witnesses who

were present at the delivery of the same, to award and grant an *Habeas Corpus* under the seal of such court whereof he shall then be one of the judges, to be directed to the officer or officers in whose custody the party so committed or detained shall be, returnable immediate before the said Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or such justice, baron or any other justice or baron, of the degree of the coif of any of the said courts; and upon service thereof as aforesaid, the officer or officers, his or their under-officer or under-officers, under-keeper or under-keepers, or their deputy, in whose custody the party is so committed or detained, shall within the times respectively before limited, bring such prisoner or prisoners before the said Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or such justices, barons, or one of them, before whom the said writ is made returnable, and in case of his absence before any of them, with the return of such writ, and the true causes of the commitment and detainer; and thereupon within two days after the party shall be brought before them, the said Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or such justice or baron before whom the prisoner shall be brought as aforesaid, shall discharge the said prisoner from his imprisonment, taking his or their recognizance, with one or more surety or sureties, in any sum according to their discretions, having regard to the quality of the prisoner and nature of the offence, for his or their appearance in the court of king's bench the term following, or at the next assizes, sessions, or general gaol-delivery of and for such county, city, or place where the commitment was, or where the offence was committed, or in such other court where the said offence is properly cognizable, as the case shall require, and then shall certify the said writ with the return thereof, and the said recognizance or recognizances into the said court where such appearance is to be made; unless it shall appear unto the said Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or justice or justices, or baron or barons, that the party so committed is detained upon a legal process, order or warrant, out of some court that hath jurisdiction of criminal matters, or by some warrant signed and sealed with the hand and seal of any of the said justices or barons, or some justice or justices of the peace, for such matters or offences for the which by the law the prisoner is not bailable.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any person shall have wilfully neglected by the space of two whole terms after his imprisonment, to pray a *Habeas Corpus* for his enlargement, such person so wilfully neglecting shall not have any *Habeas Corpus* to be granted in vacation-time, in pursuance of this act.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any officer or officers, his or their under-officer or under-officers, under-keeper or under-keepers, or deputy, shall neglect or refuse to make the returns aforesaid, or to bring the body or bodies of the prisoner or prisoners according to the command of the said writ, within the respective times aforesaid, or upon demand made by the prisoner or person in his behalf, shall refuse to deliver, or within the space of six hours after demand shall not deliver, to the person so demanding, a true copy of the warrant or warrants of commitment and detainer of such prisoner,

which he and they are hereby required to deliver accordingly; all and every the head gaolers and keepers of such prisons, and such other person in whose custody the prisoner shall be detained, shall for the first offence forfeit to the prisoner or party grieved the sum of one hundred pounds; and for the second offence the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall and is hereby made incapable to hold or execute his said office; the said penalties to be recovered by the prisoner or party grieved, his executors or administrators, against such offender, his executors or administrators, by any action of debt, suit, bill, plaint, or information, in any of the king's courts at Westminster, wherein no essoin, protection, privilege, injunction, wager of law, or stay of prosecution by *non vult ulterius prosequi*, or otherwise, shall be admitted or allowed, or any more than one imparlance; and any recovery or judgment at the suit of any party grieved, shall be a sufficient conviction for the first offence; and any after recovery or judgment at the suit of a party grieved for any offence after the first judgment, shall be a sufficient conviction to bring the officers or person within the said penalty for the second offence.

VI. And for the prevention of unjust vexation by reiterated commitments for the same offence; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons which shall be delivered or set at large upon any *Habeas Corpus*, shall at any time hereafter be again imprisoned or committed for the same offence by any person or persons whatsoever, other than by the legal order and process of such court wherein he or they shall be bound by recognizance to appear, or other court having jurisdiction of the cause; and if any other person or persons shall knowingly contrary to this act recommit or imprison, or knowingly procure or cause to be recommitted or imprisoned, for the same offence or pretended offence, any person or persons delivered or set at large as aforesaid, or be knowingly aiding or assisting therein, then he or they shall forfeit to the prisoner or party grieved the sum of five hundred pounds; any colourable pretence or variation in the warrant or warrants of commitment notwithstanding, to be recovered as aforesaid.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall be committed for high treason or felony, plainly and specially expressed in the warrant of commitment, upon his prayer or petition in open court the first week of the term, or first day of the sessions of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol-delivery, to be brought to his trial, shall not be indicted some time in the next term, sessions of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol-delivery, after such commitment; it shall and may be lawful to and for the judges of the court of king's bench and justices of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol-delivery, and they are hereby required, upon motion to them made in open court the last day of the term, sessions or gaol-delivery, either by the prisoner or any one in his behalf, to set at liberty the prisoner upon bail, unless it appears to the judges and justices upon oath made, that the witnesses for the king could not be produced the same term, sessions or general gaol-delivery; and if any person

or persons committed as aforesaid, upon his prayer or petition in open court the first week of the term or first day of the sessions of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol-delivery, to be brought to his trial, shall not be indicted and tried the second term, sessions of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol-delivery, after his commitment, or upon his trial shall be acquitted, he shall be discharged from his imprisonment.

VIII. Provided always, that nothing in this act shall extend to discharge out of prison any person charged in debt, or other action, or with process in any civil cause, but that after he shall be discharged of his imprisonment for such his criminal offence, he shall be kept in custody according to the law, for such other suit.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, subject of this realm, shall be committed to any prison or in custody of any officer or officers whatsoever, for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, that the said person shall not be removed from the said prison and custody into the custody of any other officer or officers; unless it be by *Habeas Corpus* or some other legal writ; or where the prisoner is delivered to the constable or other inferior officer to carry such prisoner to some common gaol: or where any person is sent by order of any judge of assize or justice of the peace to any common workhouse or house of correction; or where the prisoner is removed from one prison or place to another within the same county, in order to his or her trial or discharge in due course of law; or in case of sudden fire or infection, or other necessity; and if any person or persons shall after such commitment aforesaid make out and sign, or countersign any warrant or warrants for such removal aforesaid, contrary to this act; as well he that makes or signs, or countersigns such warrant or warrants as the officer or officers that obey or execute the same, shall suffer and incur the pains and forfeitures in this act before mentioned, both for the first and second offence respectively, to be recovered in manner aforesaid by the party grieved.

X. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for any prisoner and prisoners as aforesaid, to move and obtain his or their *Habeas Corpus* as well out of the high court of chancery or court of exchequer, as out of the courts of king's bench or common pleas, or either of them; and if the said Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or any judge or judges, baron or barons for the time being, of the degree of the coif, of any of the courts aforesaid, in the vacation-time, upon view of the copy or copies of the warrant or warrants of commitment or detainer, or upon oath made that such copy or copies were denied as aforesaid, shall deny any writ of *Habeas Corpus* by this act required to be granted, being moved for as aforesaid, they shall severally forfeit to the prisoner or party grieved the sum of five hundred pounds, to be recovered in manner aforesaid.

XI. And be it enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, that an *Habeas Corpus* according to the true intent and meaning of this act, may be

directed and run into any county palatine, the cinque-ports, or other privileged places within the kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the islands of Jersey or Guernsey; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. And for preventing illegal imprisonments in prisons beyond the seas; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no subject of this realm that now is, or hereafter shall be an inhabitant or resiant of this kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, shall or may be sent prisoner into Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, Tangier, or into parts, garrisons, islands or places beyond the seas, which are or at any time hereafter shall be within or without the dominions of his Majesty, his heirs or successors; and that every such imprisonment is hereby enacted and adjudged to be illegal; and that if any of the said subjects now is or hereafter shall be so imprisoned, every such person and persons so imprisoned, shall and may for every such imprisonment maintain by virtue of this act an action or actions of false imprisonment, in any of his Majesty's courts of record, against the person or persons by whom he or she shall be so committed, detained, imprisoned, sent prisoner or transported, contrary to the true meaning of this act, and against all or any person or persons that shall frame, contrive, write, seal or countersign any warrant or writing for such commitment, detainer, imprisonment, or transportation, or shall be advising, aiding or assisting in the same, or any of them; and the plaintiff in every such action shall have judgment to recover his treble costs, besides damages, which damages so to be given, shall not be less than five hundred pounds; in which action no delay, stay or stop of proceeding by rule, order or command, nor no injunction, protection or privilege whatsoever, nor any more than one imparlance shall be allowed, excepting such rule of the court wherein the action shall depend, made in open court, as shall be thought in justice necessary, for special cause to be expressed in the said rule; and the person or persons who shall knowingly frame, contrive, write, seal or countersign any warrant for such commitment, detainer, or transportation, or shall so commit, detain, imprison or transport any person or persons contrary to this act, or be any ways advising, aiding or assisting therein, being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be disabled from thenceforth to bear any office of trust or profit within the said realm of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or any of the islands, territories or dominions thereunto belonging; and shall incur and sustain the pains, penalties, and forfeitures limited, ordained and provided in and by the statute of Provision and *Præmunire* made in the sixteenth year of King Richard the Second; and be incapable of any pardon from the king, his heirs or successors, of the said forfeitures, losses, or disabilities, or any of them.

XIII. Provided always, that nothing in this act shall extend to give benefit to any person who shall by contract in writing agree with any merchant or owner of any plantation, or other person whatsoever, to be transported to any

parts beyond the seas, and receive earnest upon such agreement, although that afterwards such persons shall renounce such contract .

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any person or persons lawfully convicted of any felony, shall in open court pray to be transported beyond the seas, and the court shall think fit to leave him or them in prison for that purpose, such person or persons may be transported into any parts beyond the seas; this act, or anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed, construed or taken, to extend to the imprisonment of any person before the first day of June one thousand six hundred seventy and nine, or to anything advised, procured, or otherwise done, relating to such imprisonment; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVI. Provided also, that if any person or persons at any time resiant in this realm, shall have committed any capital offence in Scotland or Ireland, or any of the islands, or foreign plantations of the king, his heirs or successors, where he or she ought to be tried for such offence, such person or persons may be sent to such place, there to receive such trial, in such manner as the same might have been used before the making of this act; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that no person or persons shall be sued, impleaded, molested or troubled for any offence against this act, unless the party offending be sued or impleaded for the same within two years at the most after such time wherein the offence shall be committed, in case the party grieved shall not be then in prison; and if he shall be in prison, then within the space of two years after the decease of the person imprisoned, or his or her delivery out of prison, which shall first happen.

XVIII. And to the intent no person may avoid his trial at the assizes or general gaol-delivery, by procuring his removal before the assizes, at such time as he cannot be brought back to receive his trial there; be it enacted, that after the assizes proclaimed for that county where the prisoner is detained, no person shall be removed from the common gaol upon any *Habeas Corpus* granted in pursuance of this act, but upon any such *Habeas Corpus* shall be brought before the judge of assize in open court, who is thereupon to do what to justice shall appertain.

XIX. Provided nevertheless, that after the assizes are ended, any person or persons detained, may have his or her *Habeas Corpus* according to the direction and intention of this act.

XX. And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any information, suit or action shall be brought or exhibited against any person or persons for any offence committed or to be committed against the form of this law, it shall be lawful for such defendants to plead the general issue, that they are not guilty, or that they owe nothing, and to give such special matter in evidence to the jury that shall try the same, which matter being pleaded had been good

and sufficient matter in law to have discharged the said defendant or defendants against the said information, suit or action, and the said matter shall be then as available to him or them, to all intents or purposes, as if he or they had sufficiently pleaded, set forth or alleged the same matter in bar or discharge of such information, suit or action.

XXI. And because many times persons charged with petty treason or felony, or as accessaries thereunto, are committed upon suspicion only, whereupon they are bailable, or not, according as the circumstances making out that suspicion are more or less weighty, which are best known to the justices of peace that committed the persons, and have the examinations before them, or to other justices of peace in the county: be it therefore enacted, that where any person shall appear to be committed by any judge or justice of the peace, and charged as accessory before the fact, to any petty treason, or felony, or upon suspicion thereof, or with suspicion of petty treason or felony, which petty treason or felony shall be plainly and specially expressed in the warrant of commitment, that such person shall not be removed or bailed by virtue of this act, or in any other manner than they might have been before the making of this act.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

(1689.)

[THIRD GREAT CHARTER OF ENGLISH LIBERTY.]

An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown.

Whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at Westminster, lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, did, upon the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-eight, present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the names and style of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, being present in their proper persons, a certain declaration in writing, made by the said Lords and Commons, in the words following; viz:—

Whereas the late King James II., by the assistance of diverse evil counsellors, judges, and ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom:—

1. By assuming and exercising a power of dispensing with and suspending of laws, and the execution of laws, without consent of Parliament.

2. By committing and prosecuting divers worthy prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the same assumed power.

3. By issuing and causing to be executed a commission under the Great Seal for erecting a court, called the Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes.

4. By levying money for and to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, for other time, and in other manner than the same was granted by Parliament.

5. By raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace, without consent of Parliament, and quartering soldiers contrary to law.

6. By causing several good subjects, being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same time when Papists were both armed and employed contrary to law.

7. By violating the freedom of election of members to serve in Parliament.

8. By prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench, for matters and causes cognizable only in Parliament; and by diverse other arbitrary and illegal courses.

9. And whereas of late years, partial, corrupt, and unqualified persons have been returned and served on juries in trials, and particularly diverse jurors in trials for high treason, which were not freeholders.

10. And excessive bail hath been required of persons committed in criminal cases, to elude the benefit of the laws made for the liberty of the subjects.

11. And excessive fines have been imposed.

12. And illegal and cruel punishments inflicted.

13. And several grants and promises made of fines and forfeitures, before any conviction or judgment against the persons upon whom the same were to be levied.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and statutes, and freedom of this realm.

And whereas the said late King James II. having abdicated the government, and the throne being thereby vacant, his Highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering this kingdom from popery and arbitrary power) did (by the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and diverse principal persons of the Commons) cause letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Protestants, and other letters to the several counties, cities, universities, boroughs, and cinque ports, for the choosing of such persons to represent them, as were of right to be sent to Parliament, to meet and sit at Westminster upon the two-and-twentieth day of January, in this year one thousand six hundred eighty and eight, in order to such an establishment, as that their religion, laws and liberties might not again be in danger of being subverted; upon which letters, elections have been accordingly made.

And thereupon the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, pursuant to their respective letters and elections, being now assembled in a full and free representation of this nation, taking into their most serious consideration the best means for attaining the ends aforesaid, do in the first place (as their ancestors in like case have usually done), for the vindicating and asserting their ancient rights and liberties, declare:—

1. That the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal.

2. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.

3. That the commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious.

4. That levying money for or to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal.

5. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

6. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is against law.

7. That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law.

8. That election of members of parliament ought to be free.

9. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament.

10. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

11. That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders.

12. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction, are illegal and void.

13. And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, demand, and insist upon all and singular the premises, as their undoubted rights and liberties; and that no declarations, judgments, doings or proceedings, to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premises, ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter into consequence or example.

To which demand of their rights they are particularly encouraged by the declaration of his Highness the Prince of Orange, as being the only means for obtaining a full redress and remedy therein.

Having therefore an entire confidence that his said Highness the Prince of Orange will perfect the deliverance so far advanced by him, and will still preserve them from the violation of their rights, which they have here asserted, and from all other attempts upon their religion, rights, and liberties:

II. The said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at Westminster, do resolve, that William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, be, and be declared, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to them the said Prince and Princess during their lives,

and the life of the survivor of them; and that the sole and full exercise of the regal power be only in, and executed by, the said Prince of Orange, in the names of the said Prince and Princess, during their joint lives; and after their deceases, the said Crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to be to the heirs of the body of the said Princess; and for default of such issue to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body and for default of such issue to the heirs of the body of the said Prince of Orange. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do pray the said Prince and Princess to accept the same accordingly.

III. And that the oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all persons of whom the oaths of allegiance and supremacy might be required by law, instead of them; and that the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy be abrogated.

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary:

So help me God.

I, A. B., do swear, That I do from my heart, abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm:

So help me God.

IV. Upon which their said Majesties did accept the Crown and royal dignity of the kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the resolution and desire of the said Lords and Commons contained in the said declaration.

V. And thereupon their Majesties were pleased, that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, being the two Houses of Parliament, should continue to sit, and with their Majesties' royal concurrence make effectual provision for the settlement of the religion, laws, and liberties of this kingdom, so that the same for the future might not be in danger again of being subverted; to which the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, did agree and proceed to act accordingly.

VI. Now in pursuance of the premises, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in parliament assembled, for the ratifying, confirming, and establishing the said declaration, and the articles, clauses, matters, and things therein contained, by the force of a law made in due form by authority of parliament, do pray that it may be declared and enacted, That all and singular the rights and liberties asserted and claimed in the said declaration, are the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this

kingdom, and so shall be esteemed, allowed, adjudged, deemed, and taken to be, and that all and every the particulars aforesaid shall be firmly and strictly holden and observed, as they are expressed in the said declaration; and all officers and ministers whatsoever shall serve their Majesties and their successors according to the same in all times to come.

VII. And the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, seriously considering how it hath pleased Almighty God, in his marvellous providence, and merciful goodness to this nation, to provide and preserve their said Majesties' royal persons most happily to reign over us upon the throne of their ancestors, for which they render unto Him from the bottom of their hearts their humblest thanks and praises, do truly, firmly, assuredly, and in the sincerity of their hearts, think, and do hereby recognize, acknowledge, and declare, that King James II. having abdicated the government, and their Majesties having accepted the Crown and royal dignity aforesaid, their said Majesties did become, were, are, and of right ought to be, by the laws of this realm, our sovereign liege Lord and Lady, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, in and to whose princely persons the royal State, Crown, and dignity of the same realms, with all honours, styles, titles, regalities, prerogatives, powers, jurisdictions and authorities to the same belonging and appertaining, are most fully, rightfully, and entirely invested and incorporated, united and annexed.

VIII. And for preventing all questions and divisions in this realm, by reason of any pretended titles to the Crown, and for preserving a certainty in the succession thereof, in and upon which the unity, peace, tranquillity, and safety of this nation doth, under God, wholly consist and depend, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do beseech their Majesties that it may be enacted, established, and declared, that the Crown and regal government of the said kingdoms and dominions, with all and singular the premises thereunto belonging and appertaining, shall be and continue to their said Majesties, and the survivor of them, during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them. And that the entire, perfect, and full exercises of the regal power and government be only in, and executed by, his Majesty, in the names of both their Majesties during their joint lives; and after their deceases the said Crown and premises shall be and remain to the heirs of the body of her Majesty: and for default of such issue, to her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of his said Majesty: and thereunto the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do, in the name of all the people aforesaid, most humbly and faithfully submit themselves, their heirs and posterities, for ever: and do faithfully promise, That they will stand to, maintain, and defend their said Majesties, and also the limitation and succession of the Crown herein specified and contained, to the utmost of their powers, with their lives and estates, against all persons whatsoever that shall attempt anything to the contrary.

IX. And whereas it hath been found by experience, that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom, to be governd by a Popish prince, or by any king or queen marrying a Papist, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do further pray that it may be enacted, That all and every person and persons that is, are, or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold communion with, the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish religion, or shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Crown and government of this realm, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part of the same, or to have, use, or exercise any regal power, authority, or jurisdiction within the same; and in all and every such case or cases the people of these realms shall be and are hereby absolved of their allegiance; and the said Crown and Government shall from time to time descend to, and be enjoyed by, such person or persons, being Protestants, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same, in case the said person or persons so reconciled, holding communion, or professing, or marrying as aforesaid, were naturally dead.

X. And that every king and queen of this realm, who at any time hereafter shall come to succeed in the Imperial Crown of this kingdom, shall, on the first day of the meeting of the first parliament, next after his or her coming to the Crown, sitting in his or her throne in the House of Peers, in the presence of the Lords and Commons therein assembled, or at his or her coronation, before such person or persons who shall administer the coronation oath to him or her, at the time of his or her taking the said oath (which shall first happen), make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in the statute made in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Charles II., intituled 'An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's person and government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament.' But if it shall happen, that such king or queen, upon his or her succession to the Crown of this realm, shall be under the age of twelve years, then every such king or queen shall make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the said declaration at his or her coronation, or the first day of the meeting of the first parliament as aforesaid, which shall first happen after such king or queen shall have attained the said age of twelve years.

XI. All which their Majesties are contented and pleased shall be declared, enacted, and established by authority of this present parliament, and shall stand, remain, and be the law of this realm for ever; and the same are by their said Majesties, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, declared, enacted, and established accordingly.

XII. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after this present session of parliament, no dispensation by *non obstante* of or to any statute, or any part thereof, shall be allowed, but that the same shall be held void and of no effect, except a dispensation be allowed of in

such statute, and except in such cases as shall be specially provided for by one or more bill or bills to be passed during this present session of parliament.

XIII. Provided that no charter, or grant, or pardon granted before the three-and-twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred eighty-nine, shall be any ways impeached or invalidated by this act, but that the same shall be and remain of the same force and effect in law, and no other, than as if this act had never been made.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT.

(1701.)

An Act for the Further Limitation of the Crown, and Better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

Whereas in the first year of the reign of your Majesty, and of our late most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Mary (of blessed memory) an Act of Parliament was made, intituled "An Act for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and for settling the Succession of the Crown," wherein it was (amongst other things) enacted, established and declared, That the Crown and Regal Government of the kingdoms of England, France and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, should be and continue to your Majesty and the said late Queen, during the joint-lives of your Majesty and the said Queen, and to the survivor: And that after the decease of your Majesty and of the said Queen, the said Crown and Regal Government should be and remain to the heirs of the body of the said late Queen: And for default of such issue, to her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body: And for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of your Majesty. And it was thereby further enacted, That all and every person and persons that then were, or afterwards should be reconciled to, or shall hold communion with the See or Church of Rome, or should profess the Popish religion, or marry a Papist, should be excluded, and are by that act made for ever uncapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Crown and Government of this realm and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part of the same, or to have, use, or exercise any regal power, authority, or jurisdiction within the same: and in all and every such case and cases the people of these realms shall be and are thereby absolved of their allegiance: And that the said Crown and Government shall from time to time descend to and be enjoyed by such person or persons, being Protestants, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same, in case the said person or persons, so reconciled, holding communion, professing, or marrying as aforesaid, were naturally dead. After the making of which statute, and the settlement therein contained, your Majesty's good subjects, who were restored to the full and free

possession and enjoyment of their religion, rights, and liberties, by the providence of God giving success to your Majesty's just undertakings and unwearied endeavours for that purpose, had no greater temporal felicity to hope or wish for, than to see a royal progeny descending from your Majesty, to whom (under God) they owe their tranquillity, and whose ancestors have for many years been principal assertors of the reformed religion and the liberties of Europe, and from our said most Gracious Sovereign Lady, whose memory will always be precious to the subjects of these realms: And it having since pleased Almighty God to take away our said Sovereign Lady, and also the most hopeful Prince William Duke of Gloucester (the only surviving issue of her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark) to the unspeakable grief and sorrow of your Majesty and your said good subjects, who under such losses being sensibly put in mind, that it standeth wholly in the pleasure of Almighty God to prolong the lives of your Majesty and of her Royal Highness, and to grant to your Majesty, or to her Royal Highness, such issue as may be inheritable to the Crown and regal Government aforesaid, by the respective limitations in the said recited Act contained, do constantly implore the Divine Mercy for those blessings: and your Majesty's said subjects having daily experience of your royal care and concern for the present and future welfare of these kingdoms, and particularly recommending from your Throne a further provision to be made for the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, for the happiness of the nation, and the security of our religion; and it being absolutely necessary for the safety, peace and quiet of this realm, to obviate all doubts and contentions in the same, by reason of any pretended titles to the Crown, and to maintain a certainty in the succession thereof, to which your subjects may safely have recourse for their protection, in case the limitations in the said recited Act should determine: Therefore for a further provision of the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, do beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted and declared, and be it enacted and declared by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, daughter of the most Excellent Princess Elizabeth, late Queen of Bohemia, daughter of our late Sovereign Lord King James I, of happy memory, be and is hereby declared to be the next in succession, in the Protestant line, to the Imperial Crown and dignity of the said realms of Engalnd, France and Ireland, with the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, after his Majesty, and the Princess Anne of Denmark, and in default of issue of the said Princess Anne, and of his Majesty respectively: And that from and after the deceases of his said Majesty, our now Sovereign Lord, and of her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark,

and for default of issue of the said Princess Anne, and of his Majesty respectively, the Crown and regal Government of the said kingdoms of England, France and Ireland, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, with the royal state and dignity of the said realms, and all honours, stiles, titles, regalities, prerogatives, powers, jurisdictions and authorities, to the same belonging and appertaining, shall be, remain, and continue to the said most Excellent Princess Sophia, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants: And thereunto the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, shall and will, in the name of all the people of this realm, most humbly and faithfully submit themselves, their heirs and posterities; and do faithfully promise that after the deceases of his Majesty, and her Royal Highness, and the failure of the heirs of their respective bodies, to stand to, maintain, and defend the said Princess Sophia, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, according to the limitation and succession of the Crown in this Act specified and contained, to the utmost of their powers, with their lives and estates, against all persons whatsoever that shall attempt anything to the contrary.

II. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That all and every person and persons, who shall or may take or inherit the said Crown, by virtue of the limitation of this present Act, and is, are or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold communion with, the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish religion, or shall marry a Papist, shall be subject to such incapacities, as in such case or cases are by the said recited Act provided, enacted, and established; and that every King and Queen of this realm, who shall come to and succeed in the Imperial Crown of this kingdom, by virtue of this Act, shall have the Coronation Oath administered to him, her or them, at their respective Coronations, according to the Act of Parliament made in the first year of the reign of his Majesty, and the said late Queen Mary, intituled, 'An Act for establishing the Coronation Oath,' and shall make, subscribe, and repeat the Declaration in the Act first above recited mentioned or referred to, in the manner and form thereby prescribed.

III. And whereas it is requisite and necessary that some further provision be made for securing our religion, laws and liberties, from and after the death of his Majesty and the Princess Anne of Denmark, and in default of issue of the body of the said Princess, and of his Majesty respectively: Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

That whosoever shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown, shall join in communion with the Church of England, as by law established.

That in case the Crown and imperial dignity of this realm shall hereafter come to any person, not being a native of this kingdom of England, this nation be not obliged to engage in any war for the defence of any dominions or territories which do not belong to the Crown of England, without the consent of Parliament.

That no person who shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown, shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament.

That from and after the time that the further limitation by this Act shall take effect, all matters and things relating to the well governing of this kingdom, which are properly cognizable in the Privy Council by the laws and customs of this realm, shall be transacted there, and all resolutions taken thereupon shall be signed by such of the Privy Council as shall advise and consent to the same.

That after the said limitation shall take effect as aforesaid, no person born out of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belonging (although he be naturalised or made a denizen, except such as are born of English parents), shall be capable to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements or hereditaments from the Crown, to himself or to any other or others in trust for him.

That no person who has an office or place of profit under the King, or receives a pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.

That after the said limitation shall take effect as aforesaid, Judges' Commissions be made *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and their salaries ascertained and established; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament it may be lawful to remove them.

That no pardon under the Great Seal of England be pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

IV. And whereas the Laws of England are the birthright of the people thereof, and all the Kings and Queens, who shall ascend the Throne of this realm, ought to administer the Government of the same according to the said laws, and all their officers and ministers ought to serve them respectively according to the same: The said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do therefore further humbly pray, That all the Laws and Statutes of this realm for securing the established religion, and the rights and liberties of the people thereof, and all other Laws and Statutes of the same now in force, may be ratified and confirmed, and the same are by his Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, and by authority of the same, ratified and confirmed accordingly.

And I cannot but look upon it as a peculiar happiness, that in my reign so full a provision is made for the peace and quiet of my people, and for the security of our religion, by so firm an establishment of the Protestant succession throughout Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I take this occasion to remind you to make effectual provision for the payment of the equivalent to Scotland within the time appointed by this Act, and

I am persuaded you will show as much readiness in this particular as you have done in all the other parts of this great work.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The season of the year being now pretty far advanced, I hope you will continue the same zeal which has appeared throughout this session, in despatching what yet remains unfinished of the public business before you.

UNION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

(1707.)

An Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

(PREAMBLE.)

ARTICLE I.

THAT the two kingdoms of England and Scotland shall upon the first day of May, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and seven, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain; and that the ensigns' armorial of the said united kingdom be such as her Majesty shall appoint, and the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew be conjoined in such manner as her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all flags, banners, standards, and ensigns, both at sea and land.

ARTICLE II.

That the succession of the monarchy of the united kingdom of Great Britain, and of the dominions thereto belonging, after her most sacred Majesty, and in default of issue of her Majesty, be, remain, and continue to the most excellent Princess Sophia, electoress and duchess dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of England is settled by an Act of Parliament made in England in the twelfth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject:* And that all Papists, and persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part thereof; and in every such case, the Crown and government shall from time to time descend to, and be enjoyed by such person, being a Protestant, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same, in case such Papist, or person marrying a Papist, was naturally dead,

according to the provision for the descent of the Crown of England, made by another Act of Parliament in England in the first year of the reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.*

ARTICLE III.

That the united kingdom of Great Britain be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be styled, The Parliament of Great Britain.

ARTICLE IV.

That all the subjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain shall, from and after the Union, have full freedom and intercourse of trade and navigation to and from any port or place within the said united kingdom, and the dominions and plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either kingdom; except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these articles.

ARTICLE V.

(Scotch ships to be registered as British ships.)

ARTICLE VI.

(Concerning Trade, Scots Cattle, and Importation of Victuals.)

ARTICLE VII.

(Concerning Excises.)

ARTICLE VIII.

(Concerning Foreign Salt, Scotch Salt, Flesh Exported from Scotland, Curing of Herrings, Fish Exported, etc.)

ARTICLE IX.

(Concerning Land Tax and Quota of Scotland.)

ARTICLE X.

(Concerning Stamped Vellum.)

ARTICLE XI.

(Concerning the Window Tax.)

ARTICLE XII.

(Concerning Coals, Culm, and Cinders.)

Article XIII.

(Concerning Malt.)

Article XIV.

(Scotland not chargeable with any other duties before the Union, except these consented to.)

Article XV.

(Concerning Equivalent Money and Uses, Coin of Scotland, African and Indian Company of Scotland, Overplus, Public Debts of Scotland, Manufacture of Coarse Wool, Fisheries, and the Appointment of Commissioners for the Equivalent.)

Article XVI.

That from and after the Union, the coin shall be of the same standard and value throughout the united kingdom, as now in England, and a mint shall be continued in Scotland, under the same rules as the mint in England, and the present officers of the mint continued, subject to such regulations and alterations as her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

Article XVII.

That from and after the Union, the same weights and measures shall be used throughout the united kingdom, as are now established in England, and standards of weights and measures shall be kept by those burghs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the standards of weights and measures, now in use there, does of special right belong: All which standards shall be sent down to such respective burghs, from the standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster, subject nevertheless to such regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

Article XVIII.

That the laws concerning regulation of trade, customs, and such excises to which Scotland is, by virtue of this treaty, to be liable, be the same in Scotland, from and after the Union, as in England; and that all other laws in use within the kingdom of Scotland, do after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same force as before (except such as are contrary to, or inconsistent with this treaty), but alterable by the Parliament of Great Britain; with this difference betwixt the laws concerning public right, policy, and civil government, and those which concern private right, that the laws which concern public right, policy, and civil government, may be made the same throughout the whole united kingdom; but that no alteration be made in laws which concern private right, except for evident utility of the subjects within Scotland.

Article XIX.

(Concerning Courts and the Privy Council.)

Article XX.

(Concerning Heritable Offices.)

Article XXI.

(Concerning Royal Burghs.)

Article XXII.

That, by virtue of this treaty, of the peers of Scotland, at the time of the Union, sixteen shall be the number to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five the number of representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain; and that when her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall declare her or their pleasure for holding the first or any other subsequent Parliament of Great Britain, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall make further provision therein, a writ do issue under the great seal of the united kingdom, directed to the privy council of Scotland, commanding them to cause sixteen peers, who are to sit in the House of Lords, to be summoned to Parliament, and forty-five members to be elected to sit in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, according to the agreement of this treaty, in such manner as by an Act of this present session of the Parliament of Scotland is or shall be settled; which Act is hereby declared to be as valid as if it were a part of and engrossed in this treaty. And that the names of the persons so summoned and elected shall be returned by the privy council of Scotland into the court from whence the said writ did issue . . . And that every one of the lords of Parliament of Great Britain, and every member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, in the first and all succeeding Parliaments of Great Britain, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall otherwise direct, shall take the respective oaths appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy . . . And it is declared and agreed, That these words, *This Realm, The Crown of this Realm,* and *The Queen of this Realm,* mentioned in the oaths and declaration contained in the aforesaid Acts, which were intended to signify the crown and realm of England, shall be understood of the crown and realm of Great Britain; and that in that sense the said oaths and declaration be taken and subscribed by the members of both Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Article XXIII.

That the aforesaid sixteen peers of Scotland mentioned in the last preceding article, to sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of Great Britain, shall have all privileges of Parliament, which the peers of England now have, and

which they, or any peers of Great Britain shall have after the Union, and particularly the right of sitting upon the trial of peers: And in case of the trial of any peer, in time of adjournment, or prorogation of Parliament, the said sixteen peers shall be summoned in the same manner, and have the same powers and privileges at such trial, as any other peers of Great Britain. And that in case any trials of peers shall hereafter happen, when there is no Parliament in being, the sixteen peers of Scotland who sat in the last preceding Parliament, shall be summoned in the same manner, and have the same powers and privileges at such trials, as any other peers of Great Britain; and that all peers of Scotland, and their successors to their honours and dignities, shall from and after the Union, be peers of Great Britain, and have rank and precedency next and immediately after the peers of the like orders and degrees in England at the time of the Union, and before all peers of Great Britain of the like orders and degrees, who may be created after the Union, and shall be tried as peers of Great Britain, and shall enjoy all privileges of peers, as fully as the peers of England do now, or as they, or any other peers of Great Britain may hereafter enjoy the same, except the right and privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of sitting upon the trials of peers.

Article XXIV.

That from and after the Union, there be one great seal for the united kingdom of Great Britain, which shall be different from the great seal now used in either kingdom: And that the quartering the arms, and the rank and precedency of the lyon king of arms of the kingdom of Scotland, as may best suit the Union, be left to her Majesty: And that in the mean time, the great seal of England be used as the great seal of the united kingdom, and that the great seal of the united kingdom be used for sealing writs to elect and summon the Parliament of Great Britain, and for sealing all treaties with foreign princes and states, and all public acts, instruments and orders of state, which concern the whole united kingdom, and in all other matters relating to England, as the great seal of England is now used: And that a seal in Scotland after the Union be always kept and made use of in all things relating to private rights or grants, which have usually passed the great seal of Scotland, and which only concern offices, grants, commissions, and private rights within that kingdom; and that until such seal be appointed by her Majesty, the present great seal of Scotland shall be used for such purposes: And that the privy seal, signet, casset, signet of the judiciary court, quarter seal, and seals of court now used in Scotland be continued; but that the said seals be altered and adapted to the state of the Union, as her Majesty shall think fit; and the said seals, and all of them, and the keepers of them, shall be subject to such regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall hereafter make. And that the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, the records of Parliament, and all other records, rolls and registers whatsoever, both public and private, general and particular, and warrants thereof,

continue to be kept as they are within that part of the united kingdom now called Scotland; and that they shall so remain in all time coming, notwithstanding the Union.

ARTICLE XXV.

That all laws and statutes in either kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or inconsistent with the terms of these articles, or any of them, shall, from and after the Union, cease and become void, and shall be so declared to be, by the respective Parliaments of the kingdom.

As by the said articles of Union, ratified and approved by the said Act of Parliament of Scotland, relation being thereunto had, may appear. And the tenor of the aforesaid Act for securing the Protestant religion and Presbyterian church government within the kingdom of Scotland, is as follows:

II. Our sovereign lady, and the estates of Parliament, considering that by the late Act of Parliament, for a treaty with England for an Union of both kingdoms, it is provided, That the commissioners for that treaty shall not treat of or concerning any alteration of the worship, discipline, and government of the church of this kingdom as now by law established: Which treaty being now reported to the Parliament, and it being reasonable and necessary that the true Protestant religion, as presently professed within this kingdom, with the worship, discipline, and government of this church, should be effectually and unalterably secured: Therefore her Majesty, with advice and consent of the said estates of Parliament, doth hereby establish and confirm the said true Protestant religion, and the worship, discipline, and government of this church, to continue without any alteration to the people of this land in all succeeding generations; and more especially her Majesty, with advice and consent aforesaid, ratifies, approves, and for ever confirms the fifth Act of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary, entitled, *Act ratifying the Confession of Faith, and settling Presbyterian Church Government;* with all other Acts of Parliament relating thereto, in prosecution of the declaration of the estates of this kingdom, containing the claim of right, bearing date the eleventh of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine: And her Majesty, with advice and consent aforesaid, expressly provides and declares, That the foresaid true Protestant religion, contained in the above-mentioned confession of faith, with the form and purity of worship presently in use within this church, and its Presbyterian church government and discipline (that is to say) the government of the church by kirk sessions, presbyteries, provincial synods, and general assemblies, all established by the foresaid Acts of Parliament, pursuant to the claim of right, shall remain and continue unalterable, and that the said Presbyterian government shall be the only government of the church within the kingdom of Scotland.

III. (Providing for the continuance of Universities and Colleges in Scotland.)

IV. (Scotch subjects not to be liable to any oath inconsistent with said Church Government; Queen's successors to maintain said government.)

V. And it is hereby statute and ordained, That this Act of Parliament, with the establishment therein contained, shall be held and observed in all time coming, as a fundamental and essential condition of any treaty or Union to be concluded betwixt the two kingdoms, without any alteration thereof, or derogation thereto in any sort for ever: As also, That this Act of Parliament, and settlement therein contained, shall be insert and repeated in any Act of Parliament that shall pass for agreeing and concluding the foresaid treaty or Union betwixt the two kingdoms; and that the same shall be therein expressly declared to be a fundamental and essential condition of the said treaty or Union in all time coming: Which articles of Union, and Act immediately above-written, her Majesty, with advice and consent aforesaid, statutes, enacts, and ordains to be and continue, in all time coming, the sure and perpetual foundation of a complete and entire Union of the two kingdoms of Scotland and England, under the express condition and provision, that this approbation and ratification of the foresaid articles and Act shall be no ways binding on this kingdom, until the said articles and Act be ratified, approved, and confirmed by her Majesty, with and by the authority of the Parliament of England, as they are now agreed to, approved, and confirmed by her Majesty, with and by the authority of the Parliament of Scotland; declaring nevertheless, that the Parliament of England may provide for the security of the church of England as they think expedient, to take place within the bounds of the said kingdom of England, and not derogating from the security above provided for establishing of the church of Scotland within the bounds of this kingdom; as also the said Parliament of England may extend the additions and other provisions contained in the articles of Union, as above insert in favours of the subjects of Scotland, to and in favours of the subjects of England; which shall not suspend or derogate from the force and effect of this present ratification, but shall be understood as herein included, without the necessity of any new ratification in the Parliament of Scotland.

VI. (Providing that all laws, etc., inconsistent with Articles of Union, shall cease.)

VII. And whereas an Act hath passed in this present session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for securing the Church of England as by Law established;* the tenor whereof follows:

Whereas by an Act made in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth year of her Majesty's reign, whereby her Majesty was empowered to appoint commissioners, under the great seal of England, to treat with commissioners to be authorized by the Parliament of Scotland, concerning an Union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, it is provided and enacted, That the commissioners to be named in pursuance of the said Act should not treat of or concerning any alteration of the liturgy, rites, ceremonies, discipline, or government of the church as by law established within this realm: And whereas certain commissioners appointed by her Majesty in pursuance of the said Act,

and also other commissioners nominated by her Majesty by the authority of the Parliament of Scotland, have met and agreed upon a treaty of Union of the said kingdoms; which treaty is now under the consideration of this present Parliament; And whereas the said treaty (with some alterations therein made) is ratified and approved by Act of Parliament in Scotland; and the said Act of ratification is by her Majesty's royal command, laid before the Parliament of this kingdom: And whereas it is reasonable and necessary, that the true Protestant religion professed and established by law in the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, should be effectually and unalterably secured; be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, That an Act made in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of famous memory, entitled, *An Act for the Ministers of the Church to be of sound Religion;* and also another Act made in the thirteenth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, entitled, *An Act for the Uniformity of the Public Prayers and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for establishing the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons in the Church of England,* (other than such clauses in the said Acts, or either of them, as have been repealed or altered by any subsequent Act or Acts of Parliament,) and all and singular other Acts of Parliament now in force for the establishment and preservation of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, shall remain and be in full force for ever.

VIII. (Providing that the Queen's successors are to take an oath to maintain the settlement of the Church of England.)

IX. (Providing that this Act is to be an essential part of any treaty between the kingdoms.)

X. (Providing that the Articles of Union, and the Act for the establishment of the Presbyterian Church Government, be ratified and confirmed.)

XI. (Declaring the Acts for settling the Church Governments in both kingdoms essential parts of the Union.)

XII. And whereas since the passing the said Act in the Parliament of Scotland, for ratifying the said articles of Union, one other Act, entitled, *An Act settling the Manner of electing the Sixteen Peers, and Forty-five Members, to represent Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain,* hath likewise passed in the said Parliament of Scotland at Edinburgh, the fifth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seven, the tenor whereof follows:

Our sovereign lady considering, That by the twenty-second articles of the treaty of Union, as the same is ratified by an Act passed in this session of Parliament, upon the sixteenth of January last, it is provided, That by virtue of the said treaty, of the Peers of Scotland, at the time of the Union, sixteen shall be of the number to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five the

number of the representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain; and that the said sixteen peers, and forty-five members in the House of Commons, be named and chosen in such manner as by a subsequent Act in this present session of the Parliament in Scotland, should be settled; which Act is thereby declared to be as valid, as if it were a part of, and engrossed in the said treaty: Therefore her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the estates of Parliament, statutes, enacts and ordains, That the said sixteen peers, who shall have right to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, on the part of Scotland, by virtue of this treaty, shall be named by the said peers of Scotland, whom they represent, their heirs or successors to their dignities and honours, out of their own number, and that by open election and plurality of voices of the peers present, and of the proxies for such as shall be absent, the said proxies being peers, and producing a mandate in writing duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law; declaring also, That such peers as are absent, being qualified as aforesaid, may send to all such meetings lists of the peers whom they judge fittest, validly signed by the said absent peers, which shall be reckoned in the same manner as if the parties had been present, and given in the said list; and in case of the death, or legal incapacity of any of the sixteen peers, that the aforesaid peers of Scotland shall nominate another of their own number, in place of the said peer or peers, in manner before and after-mentioned: And that of the said forty-five representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons in the Parliament of Great Britain, thirty shall be chosen by the Shires or Steuartries, and fifteen by the royal borrows, as follows: (The remainder of the Article provides for the methods of election, legal capacities, oaths to be administered to, etc., of those elected to the House of Commons.)

XIII. As by the said Act passed in Scotland, for settling the manner of electing the sixteen peers, and forty-five members, to represent Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain, may appear; Be it therefore further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the said last-mentioned Act passed in Scotland for settling the manner of electing the sixteen peers, and forty-five members, to represent Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain, as aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be as valid as if the same had been part of, and engrossed in the said articles of Union ratified and approved by the said Act of Parliament of Scotland, and by this Act, as aforesaid.

UNION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(July 2, 1800.)

An Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

(PREAMBLE.)

Article I.

That it be the first article of the Union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, that the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, upon the first day of January which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;* and that the royal style and titles appertaining to the imperial crown of the said united kingdom and its dependencies; and also the ensigns, armorial flags, and banners thereof, shall be such as his Majesty, by his royal proclamation under the great seal of the united kingdom, shall be pleased to appoint.

Article II.

That it be the second article of Union, that the succession to the imperial crown of the said united kingdom, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, shall continue limited and settled in the same manner as the succession to the imperial crown of the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now stands limited and settled, according to the existing laws, and to the terms of Union between England and Scotland.

Article III.

That it be the third article of Union, that the said united kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be styled The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Article IV.

That it be the fourth article of Union, that four Lords Spiritual of Ireland by rotations of sessions, and twenty-eight Lords Temporal of Ireland elected for life by the peers of Ireland, shall be the numbr to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the united kingdom; and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin, two for the city of Cork, one for the university of Trinity College, and one for each of the thirty-one most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs) be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the united kingdom:

That such Act as shall be passed in the Parliament of Ireland previous to the Union, to regulate the mode by which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, to serve in the Parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Ireland, shall be summoned and returned to the said Parliament shall be considered as forming part of the treaty of Union and shall be incorporated in the Act of the respective Parliaments by which the said Union shall be ratified and established:

That all questions touching the rotation or election of Lords Spiritual or Temporal of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the united kingdom, shall be decided by the House of Lords thereof; and whenever, by reason of an equality of votes in the election of any such Lords Temporal, a complete election shall not be made according to the true intent of this article, the names of those peers for whom such equality of votes shall be so given, shall be written on pieces of paper of a similar form, and shall be put into a glass, by the Clerk of the Parliaments at the table of the House of Lords whilst the House is sitting; and the peer or peers whose name or names shall be first drawn out by the Clerk of the Parliaments, shall be deemed the peer or peers elected, as the case may be:

That any person holding any peerage of Ireland now subsisting, or hereafter to be created, shall not thereby be disqualified from being elected to serve, if he shall so think fit, or from serving or continuing to serve, if he shall so think fit, for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, in the House of Commons of the united kingdom, unless he shall have been previously elected as above, to sit in the House of Lords of the united kingdom; but that so long as such peer of Ireland shall so continue to be a member of the House of Commons, he shall not be entitled to the privilege of peerage, nor be capable of being elected to serve as a peer on the part of Ireland, or of voting at any such election; and that he shall be liable to be sued, indicted, proceeded against, and tried as a commoner, for any offence with which he may be charged:

That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof, after the Union; provided that no new creation of any such peers shall take place after the Union until three of the peerages of Ireland, which shall have been existing at the time of the Union, shall have become extinct; and upon such extinction of three peerages, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and in like manner as often as three peerages of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall become extinct, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one other peer of the said part of the united kingdom; and if it shall happen that the peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall, by extinction of peerages or otherwise, be reduced to the number of one hundred, exclusive of all such peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, as shall hold any peerage of Great Britain subsisting at the time of the Union, or of the united

kingdom, created since the Union, by which such peers shall be entitled to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the united kingdom, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, as often as any one of such one hundred peerages shall fail by extinction, or as often as any one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall become entitled, by descent or creation, to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the united kingdom; it being the true intent and meaning of this article, that at all times after the Union, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to keep up the peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland to the number of one hundred, over and above the number of such of the said peers as shall be entitled, by descent or creation, to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the united kingdom:

That if any peerage shall at any time be in abeyance, such peerage shall be deemed and taken as an existing peerage; and no peerage shall be deemed extinct, unless on default of claimants to the inheritance of such peerage for the space of one year from the death of the person who shall have been last possessed thereof; and if no claim shall be made to the inheritance of such peerage, in such form and manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the House of Lords of the united kingdom, before the expiration of the said period of a year, then and in that case such peerage shall be deemed extinct; provided that nothing herein shall exclude any person from afterwards putting in a claim to the peerage so deemed extinct; and if such claim shall be allowed as valid, by judgment of the House of Lords of the united kingdom, reported to his Majesty, such peerage shall be considered as revived; and in case any new creation of a peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, shall have taken place in the interval, in consequence of the supposed extinction of such peerage, then no new right of creation shall accrue to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in consequence of the next extinction which shall take place of any peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland:

That all questions touching the election of members to sit on the part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the united kingdom shall be heard and decided in the same manner as questions touching such elections in Great Britain now are, or at any time hereafter shall by law be heard and decided; subject nevertheless to such particular regulations in respect of Ireland as, from local circumstances, the Paliament of the united kingdom may from time to time deem expedient.

That the qualifications in respect of property of the members elected on the part of Ireland to sit in the House of Commons of the united kingdom, shall be respectively the same as are now provided by law in the cases of elections for counties and cities and boroughs respectively in that part of Great Britain called England, unless any other provision shall hereafter be made in that respect by Act of Parliament of the united kingdom.

That when his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall declare his, her, or their pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of the united kingdom, a proclamation shall issue, under the great seal of the united kingdom, to cause the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the Parliament thereof on the part of Ireland, to be returned in such manner as by any Act of this present session of Parliament of Ireland shall be provided; and that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain shall, together with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons so returned as aforesaid on the part of Ireland, constitute the two Houses of Parliament of the united kingdom:

(The next clause provides for a temporary personnel of the first Parliament after the Union.)

That the Lords of Parliament on the part of Ireland, in the House of Lords of the united kingdom, shall at all times have the same privileges of Parliament which shall belong to the Lords of Parliament on the part of Great Britain; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal respectively on the part of Ireland shall at all times have the same rights in respect of their sitting and voting upon the trial of peers, as the Lords Spiritual and Temporal respectively on the part of Great Britain; and that all Lords Spiritual of Ireland shall have rank and precedency next and immediately after the Lords Spiritual of the same rank and degree of Great Britain, and shall enjoy all privileges as fully as the Lord's Spiritual of Great Britain do now or may hereafter enjoy the same (the right and privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of sitting on the trial of peers, excepted); and that the persons holding any temporal peerages of Ireland, existing at the time of the Union, shall, from and after the Union, have rank and precedency next and immediately after all the persons holding peerages of the like orders and degree in Great Britain, subsisting at the time of the Union; and that all peerages of Ireland created after the Union shall have rank and precedency with the peerages of the united kingdom, so created, according to the dates of their creations; and that all peerages both of Great Britain and Ireland, now subsisting or hereafter to be created, shall in all other respects, from the date of the Union, be considered as peerages of the united kingdom; and that the peers of Ireland shall, as peers of the united kingdom, be sued and tried as peers, except as aforesaid, and shall enjoy all privileges of peers as fully as the peers of Great Britain; the right and privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and the right of sitting on the trial of peers, only excepted:

Article V.

That it be the fifth article of Union, That the churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called The United Church of England and Ireland; and that the

doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the said united church shall be, and shall remain in full force for ever, as the same are now by law established for the church of England; and that the continuance and preservation of the said united church, as the established church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental part of the Union; and that in like manner the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the church of Scotland, shall remain and be preserved as the same are now established by law, and by the Acts for the Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland.

Article VI.

That it be the sixth article of Union, That his Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall, from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing, as to encouragements and bounties on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture, of either country respectively, and generally in respect of trade and navigation in all ports and places in the united kingdom and its dependencies; and that in all treaties made by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with any foreign power, his Majesty's subjects of Ireland shall have the same privileges, and be on the same footing, as his Majesty's subjects of Great Britain:

(The remaining clauses of this article deal with the duties upon articles respectively imported and exported between the kingdoms, two schedules being given.)

Article VII.

(Provides that the interest and sinking fund for the reduction of the debt of either kingdom shall continue to be separately defrayed. Also provides for the expenditures of the united kingdom.)

Article VIII.

(Provides that existing laws and courts of jurisdiction within the respective kingdoms may be altered at pleasure of the united Parliament. Also provides for appeal.)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(PREAMBLE.)

Objects.—We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

Legislative powers.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

House of Representatives.—1st Clause.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.—2d Clause.—No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.—3d Clause.—Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Vacancies, how filled.—4th Clause.—When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Speaker, how appointed.—5th Clause.—The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

United States Senate.—1st Clause.—The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.—2d Clause.—Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualification of Senators.—3d Clause.—No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate.—4th Clause.—The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

Other officers of the Senate.—5th Clause.—The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate a court for trial of impeachments.—6th Clause.—The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction.—7th Clause.—Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

Elections of Senators and Representatives.—1st Clause.—The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.—2d Clause.—The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

Organization of Congress.—1st Clause.—Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of

each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules of proceeding.—2d Clause.—Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Journal of Congress.—3d Clause.—Each house shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.—4th Clause.—Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

Compensation and privileges of members.—1st Clause.—The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Plurality of offices prohibited.—2d Clause.—No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

Bills, how originated.—1st Clause.—All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

How bills become laws.—2d Clause.—Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons

voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval and veto powers of the President.—3d Clause.—Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

Powers vested in Congress.—1st Clause.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2d Clause.—To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3d Clause.—To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4th Clause.—To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5th Clause.—To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6th Clause.—To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7th Clause.—To establish post-offices and post-roads;

8th Clause.—To promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9th Clause.—To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10th Clause.—To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11th Clause.—To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12th Clause.—To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13th Clause.—To provide and maintain a navy;

14th Clause.—To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15th Clause.—To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16th Clause.—To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17th Clause.—To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular State, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—And

18th Clause.—To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

Immigrants, how admitted.—1st Clause.—The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas Corpus.—2d Clause.—The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Attainder.—3d Clause.—No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.—4th Clause.—No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Export duties.—5th Clause.—No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

Regulations regarding duties.—6th Clause.—No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Money, how drawn.—7th Clause.—No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.—8th Clause.—No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present,

emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.

Powers of States defined.—1st Clause.—No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2d Clause.—No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3d Clause.—No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

Executive power, in whom vested.—1st Clause.—The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Presidential Electors.—2d Clause.—Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

President and Vice-President, how elected.—[*3d Clause.*—The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if there

be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But, if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.]*

Time of choosing Electors.—4th Clause.—The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications of the President.—5th Clause.—No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years resident within the United States.

Resort in case of disability.—6th Clause.—In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President.—7th Clause.—The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of office.—8th Clause.—Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation.—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

Duties of the President.—1st Clause.—The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive

* This clause enclosed within brackets has been annulled, the Twelfth Amendment being substituted in its stead.

departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

His power to make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc.—2d Clause.—He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies.—3d Clause.—The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

His power to convene Congress.—He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

How officers may be removed.—The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

Judicial power, how vested.—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

To what cases it extends.—1st Clause.—The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; —to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States;—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.—2d Clause.—In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.—3d Clause.—The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

Treason defined.—1st Clause.—Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Conviction for treason.—2d Clause.—No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.—3d Clause.—The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION I.

Rights of States to public faith defined. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

Privileges of citizens.—1st Clause.—The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Executive requisition.—2d Clause.—A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Law regarding fugitive slaves.—3d Clause.—No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

New States, how formed and admitted.—1st Clause.—New States may be admitted, by the Congress, into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands.—2d Clause.—The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

Republican government guaranteed.—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how to be amended.—The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized.—1st Clause.—All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme Law of the Land defined.—2d Clause.—This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath, of whom required, and for what.—3d Clause.—The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification.—The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK.

Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY.

William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
Thomas Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimmons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.

James McHenry,
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.

John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spraight,
Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John Rutledge,
Charles C. Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

*To the Constitution of the United States, Ratified According to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the Foregoing Constitution.**

ARTICLE I.

Freedom in religion and speech, and of the press.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Militia.—A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Search-warrants.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be siezed.

* The first ten Articles of Amendments were ratified in 1791; the 11th in 1798; the 12th in 1804; the 13th in 1865; the 14th in 1868, and the 15th in 1870.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war and public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Trial by jury.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

Suits at common law.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reëxamined, in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Bail.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Certain rights defined.—The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Rights reserved.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power limited.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendment respecting the election of President and Vice-President.—The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President

and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION I.

Slavery prohibited.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I.

Citizens and their rights.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States,

and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION II.

Adjustment of representation to the elective franchise.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive or judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION III.

Disabling conditions.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, may remove such disability.

SECTION IV.

Treatment of public debts.—The validity of the public debt of the United States, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume, or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION V.

Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION I.

Right to vote secured.—The right of the citizens of the United States to vote

shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION II.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

1. When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God, entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

2. We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

3. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

4. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing im-

portance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

5. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

6. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

7. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

8. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

9. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

10. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

11. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

12. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

13. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

14. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

15. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

16. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

17. For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

18. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

19. For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

20. For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

21. For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

22. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

23. For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

24. For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever;

25. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

26. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

27. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

28. He has constrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

29. He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

30. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

31. Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of a common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

32. We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of

this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntingdon,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

DELAWARE.

Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

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MEADE AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 2, 1863

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, Ste. Marie, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and

Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. [L. S.]

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 17th, 1796.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—The period for a new election of a citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this

resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions, with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied, that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances

sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a People. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty, which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion, that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to

alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those, which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one nation*. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same govern-

ments, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and imbitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of Patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes, which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *Geographical* discriminations, *Northern* and *Southern*, *Atlantic* and *Western;* whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings, which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those, who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an

adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions, which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines, which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations, which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest

standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that, for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of

Liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warning, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of

popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is, to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts, which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden, which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be Revenue; that to have Revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects, (which is always a choice of difficulties,) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all Nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt, that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The Nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against

another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The Nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of Nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite Nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favorite nation,) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another;

that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course, which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my Plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations, which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and

consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

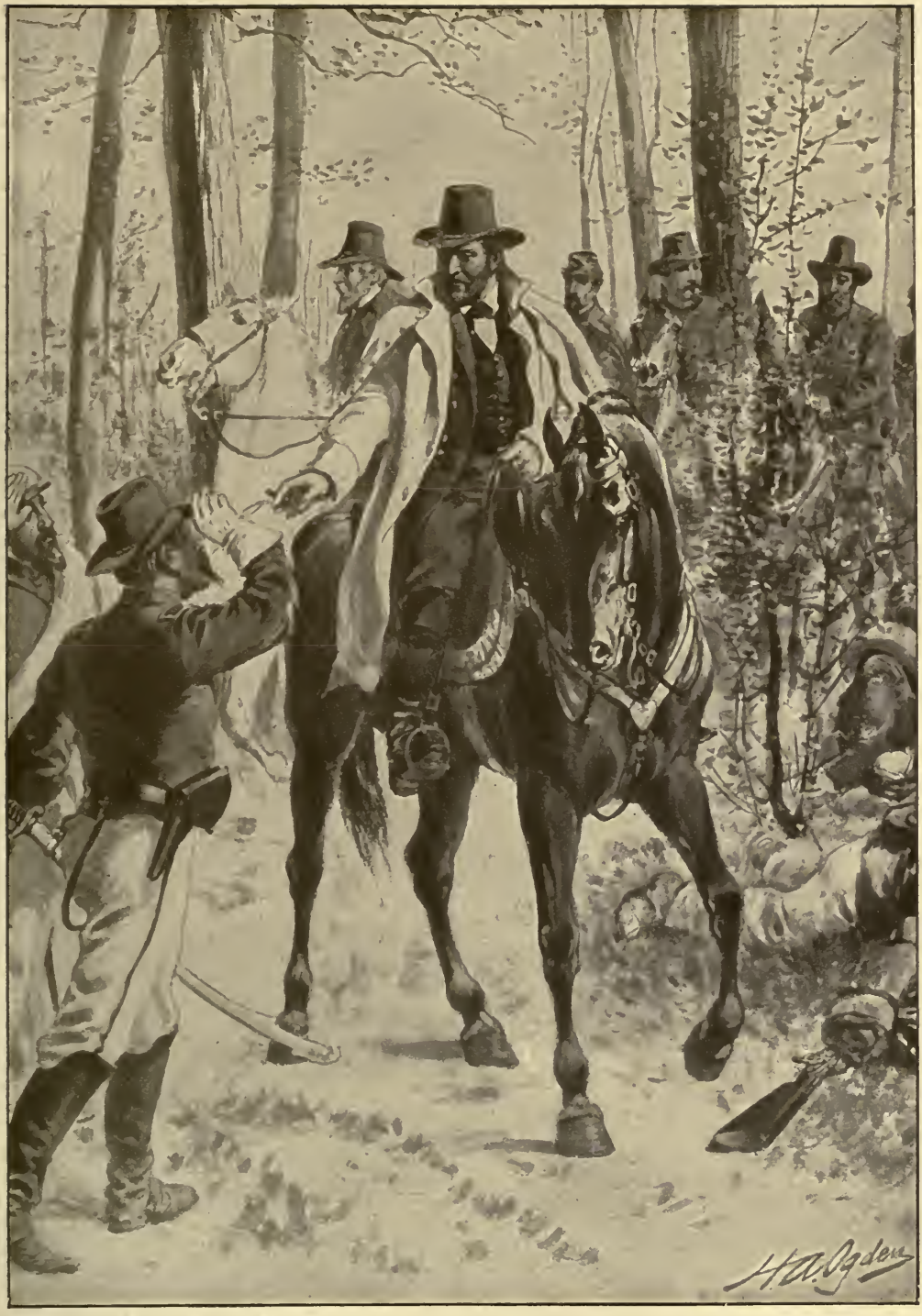
United States, September 17th, 1796.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

ANCIENT TIMES.

B. C.

2700 Menes first King of Egypt.
2500 Supposed founding of the Chaldæan Empire by Nimrod.
2240 Supposed founding of China by Fohi.
2217 Supposed founding of Nineveh by Asshur.
2100 Egypt conquered by the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings.
2082 Abraham settled in the Promised Land of Canaan.
1867 Jacob and his family settled in Egypt.
1856 Supposed founding of Argos, in Greece, by Inachus.
1652 Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt.
1612 Death of Moses.
" The Israelites, led by Joshua, settled in Canaan.
1556 Supposed founding of Athens, in Greece, by Cecrops.
1525 The Hyksos expelled from Egypt.
1520 Supposed founding of Sparta, in Greece, by Lelex.
" Supposed founding of Corinth, in Greece.



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GRANT IN THE WILDERNESS

From the Painting by H. A. Ogden

1493 Supposed founding of Thebes, in Greece, by Cadmus.
1263 Argonautic Expedition.
1250 The Assyrian Empire founded.
1245 Overthrow of the Midianites by Gideon.
1194–1184 The Trojan War.
1100 Return of the Heraclidæ.
1095–1055 Saul first King over Israel.
1068 Death of Codrus, the last King of Athens.
1055–1015 David King over Israel.
1050 Tyre became the leading Phœnician state.
1015–975 Solomon King over Israel.
1004 Solomon completed the Temple of Jerusalem.
975 Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
878 Carthage founded by the Phœnicians under Queen Dido.
850 Lycurgus established his code at Sparta.
776 The First Olympiad.
753 Rome founded by Romulus.
743–723 The First Messenian War.
721 The Israelites carried into the Assyrian Captivity.
716 Disappearance of Romulus.
708 The Kingdom of Media founded.
685–668 The Second Messenian War.
625 Nineveh destroyed and the Assyrian Empire overthrown by the Medes and Babylonians.
" The Bablyonian Empire founded by Nabopolassar.
624 Draco framed a code of laws for Athens.
600 Rise of Buddhism in India.
594 Solon framed a code for Athens.
586 The Jews carried into the Babylonian Captivity.
560 Usurpation of Pisistratus at Athens.
559 Cyrus the Great founded the Medo-Persian Empire.
546 Cyrus the Great conquered the Kingdom of Lydia.
538 Cyrus the Great conquered Babylon.
536 Cyrus the Great permitted the Jews to return to Palestine.
530 Cyrus the Great defeated and killed by the Scythians.
525 Cambyses, King of Persia, conquered Egypt.
521 Darius Hystaspes became King of Persia.
510 Hippias expelled from Athens and the Athenian Republic restored.
509 Tarquin the Proud expelled from Rome.
" Rome becomes a Republic.
495 Revolt of the Greek cities of Asia Minor against Persia.
494 Plebeian insurrection at Rome.
" Tribunes chosen at Rome.

490 Banishment of Coriolanus from Rome.
" Commencement of the Persian War against Greece.
" Persian invasion of Greece.
" Battle of Marathon.
480 Invasion of Greece by Xerxes, King of Persia.
" Battle of Thermopylæ.
" Athens burned by the Persians.
" Battle of Salamis, } Greek victories over the Persians,
479 Battle of Platæa, } Greek victories over the Persians,
" Battle of Mycalé, } Greek victories over the Persians,
471 Themistocles banished from Athens.
469 Battle of Eurymedon.
464 Earthquake at Sparta.
463 Rebellion of the Spartan Helots and the Messenians.
460 Ezra and Nehemiah rebuild Jerusalem.
458 Dictatorship of Cincinnatus.
450 Decemvirs chosen in Rome.
449 Peace made between Greece and Persia.
448 Abolition of the Office of Decemvir.
431 Commencement of the Peloponnesian War.
429 Plague at Athens and death of Pericles.
421 Peace of Nicias,
415 Athenian Expedition against Syracuse.
405 Battle of Ægospotamos.
404 Surrender of Athens to the Spartans.
" The Thirty Tyrants rule in Athens.
403 The Council of Ten in Athens.
" Democracy restored in Athens.
400 Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks from Persia.
399 Death of Socrates.
395 Conquest of Veii by the Romans under Camillus.
387 Peace of Antalcidas.
" Italy invaded by the Gauls under Brennus.
" Battle on the Allia,—the Romans defeated by the Gauls.
" Rome taken and burned by the Gauls.
383 Commencement of the Theban War.
371 Battle of Leuctra.
366 Adoption of the Laws of Caius Licinius Stolo.
362 Battle of Mantinea.
358 Beginning of the Sacred War in Greece.
350 Destruction of Sidon.
343 First war between the Romans and Samnites begun.
342 War between the Romans and the Latins.

338 Battle of Vesuvius,—Patriotic devotion of Decius.
" Battle of Chæronea and end of Greek independence.
336 Assassination of Philip of Macedon.
335 Thebes, Greece, destroyed by Alexander the Great.
334 Alexander's invasion of the Persian Empire.
" Battle of the Granicus, } Victories of Alexander the Great.
333 Battle of the Issus, }
332 Tyre taken and destroyed by Alexander the Great.
" Siege and capture of Gaza by Alexander the Great.
331 Founding of Alexandria in Egypt.
" Battle of Arbela and Gaugamela.
330 Assassination of Darius Codomannus, King of Persia.
328 Conquest of Scythia by Alexander the Great.
327 Alexander's invasion of India and defeat of Porus.
324 Death of Alexander the Great at Babylon.
322 Demosthenes destroys himself by poison.
321 The Romans defeated by the Samnites and obliged to pass under the yoke
301 Battle of Ipsus and dismemberment of Alexander's empire.
290 Subjugation of the Samnites by the Romans.
281 Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, engages in a war with Rome.
280 Invasion of Macedon and Greece by the Gauls under Brennus.
279 Defeat of the Gauls at Thermopylæ.
275 Defeat of Pyrrhus by the Romans.
272 Death of Pyrrhus at Argos.
" Conquest of Tarentum by the Romans.
263 Commencement of the First Punic War.
255 Defeat of the Romans and captivity of Regulus.
250 Battle of Panormus—Defeat of the Carthaginians.
" Rise of the Achaian League under Aratus of Sicyon.
" The Parthian Empire founded.
240 End of the First Punic War.
238 Sicily made a Roman province.
228 Conquest of the Illyrians by the Romans.
222 Conquest of the Cisalpine Gauls by the Romans.
221 Death of Cleomenes III. and capture of Sparta by the Macedonians.
219 Capture of Saguntum, in Spain, by the Carthaginians.
218 Beginning of the Second Punic War.
217 Hannibal's passage of the Alps and invasion of Italy.
" Battle of the Ticinus, }
" Battle of the Trebia, }
" Battle of Placentia, } Victories of Hannibal.
" Battle of Trasimenus, }
216 Battle of Cannæ, }

215 Building of the Great Wall in China.
212 Syracuse taken and destroyed by the Romans.
207 Battle of the Metaurus,—Hasdrubal defeated by the Romans.
" Sparta subdued by Philopœmen, the successor of Aratus.
202 Battle of Zama and end of the Second Punic War.
197 Battle of Cynoscephalæ.
191 Battle of Magnesia.
183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio Africanus.
168 Battle of Pydna and conquest of Macedon by the Romans.
149 Beginning of the Third Punic War.
146 Carthage taken and destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus.
" Destruction of Corinth and conquest of Greece by the Romans.
133 Numantia, in Spain, taken and destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus.
132 Tiberius Gracchus endeavors to secure the enforcement of the agrarian law, but is defeated and slain.
121 Caius Gracchus attempts to secure the enforcement of the agrarian law, but is killed in a tumult.
106 Jugurtha, King of Numidia, defeated and captured by the Romans.
101 The Cimbri and Teutones annihilated by the Romans.
90 The Social War in Italy begun.—It lasted two years.
88 First war between Rome and Mithridates, King of Pontus.
" The civil war between Marius and Sylla begun.
86 Dictatorship and death of Marius.
84 Sylla defeats Mithridates.
81 Sylla assumes the the Dictatorship.
78 Resignation and death of Sylla.
70 The rebellion of Sertorius in Spain suppressed.
" The rebellious slaves in Italy under Spartacus subdued by Crassus.
67 The Cilician pirates subdued by Pompey.
66 Pompey's victory over Mithridates.
65 Pompey overthrows the Syrian Empire of the Seleucidæ.
63 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Pompey.
" Mithridates terminates his life by poison.
" Catiline's conspiracy at Rome.
60 The First Triumvirate at Rome,—Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.
60 Defeat and death of Crassus in Parthia.
58 Julius Cæsar made governor of Gaul.
55 Cæsar's first invasion of Britain.
54 Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
52 Final conquest of Gaul by Cæsar.
49 The civil war between Pompey and Cæsar commenced.
" Cæsar crosses the Rubicon and marches to Rome.
48 Battle of Pharsalia and assassination of Pompey.

47 Cæsar overthrows Ptolemy in Egypt.
" Cæsar's triumph over Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates.
46 Battle of Thapsus,—the Roman republicans defeated by Cæsar.
45 Battle of Munda,—Pompey's sons defeated by Cæsar.
44 Dictatorship of Cæsar.
" Assassination of Cæsar.
43 The Second Triumvirate at Rome,—Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.
42 Battle of Philippi and suicide of Brutus and Cassius.
31 Battle of Actium and suicide of Mark Antony and Cleopatra.
30 Egypt becomes a Roman province.
" Octavius becomes Emperor, with the title of Augustus.

A. D.
9 Defeat of the Roman legions under Varus by the Germans.
14 Death of the Emperor Augustus.
51 Caractacus, the British chief, carried a captive to Rome.
64 Burning of Rome by order of the Emperor Nero.
" Defeat of the British queen, Boadicea, by Suetonius Paulinus.
68 Overthrow and death of Nero.
70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
79 Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.
96 Final conquest of Britain by the Romans under Julius Agricola.
226 Beginning of the Persian Empire of the Sassanidæ.
305 Abdication of the Emperor Diocletian.
312 Constantine the Great becomes sole Emperor of Rome.
325 Constantine the Great embraces Christianity.
336 Constantine makes Constantinople the capital of his empire.
357 Death of Constantine the Great at Nicomedia, in Asia Minor.
361 Julian the Apostate becomes Emperor of Rome.
363 Julian's unfortunate expedition against the New Persians.
364 The Roman Empire divided between Valentinian and Valens.
396 Stilicho, the general of Honorius, defeats the Goths in Greece.
406 The Romans under Stilicho defeat the barbarians.
410 Rome taken and pillaged by Alaric, King of the Goths.
451 Attila, King of the Huns, defeated at Chalons by the Romans.
452 Attila's retreat into Pannonia.
472 Rome taken and plundered by Genseric, King of the Vandals.
476 Downfall of the Roman Empire of the West.

THE MIDDLE AGES.

A. D.
486 Clovis, King of the Franks, conquers Gaul.
496 Clovis defeats the Alemanni in the battle of Tolbiac and embraces Christianity.

507 Clovis puts to death the other chiefs of the Franks.
527 Justinian becomes Emperor of the East.
535 Belisarius overthrows the Vandal kingdom in Africa.
537 Belisarius defends Rome against the attacks of the Goths.
554 Tejas, the last Gothic king, slain in battle with Narses.
565 Death of the Emperor Justinian.
568 The Lombard kingdom in Italy founded by Alboin.
622 The Hegira, or Mohammed's flight from Mecca.
632 Death of Mohammed.
638 Conquest of Syria by the Saracens.
640 Conquest of Egypt by the Saracens.
651 Conquest of Persia by the Saracens.
660 Accession of the Ommiyades.
712 Invasion and conquest of Spain by the Saracens.
732 Defeat of the Saracens near Tours by Charles Martel.
752 The dynasty of the Ommiyades overthrown by the Abbassides.
" Beginning of the Pope's temporal power.
768 Death of Pepin the Little and division of the Frank kingdom.
771 Charlemagne becomes sole monarch of the Franks.
772 Charlemagne forces the Saxons to a peace.
775 Charlemagne overthrows the Lombard kingdom in Italy.
778 Charlemagne's rear-guard cut to pieces in the pass of Roncesvalles.
800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome Emperor of the West.
804 Final subjugation of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
814 Death of Charlemagne.
827 Founding of the Kingdom of England by Egbert.
841 Battle of Fontenaille.
843 Partition Treaty of Verdun.
871 Alfred the Great becomes King of England.
875 The Kingdom of Norway founded by Harald Fairhair and Denmark by Gorm the Old.
898 Charles the Simple becomes King of France.
900 The Ynglians found the Kingdom of Sweden.
901 Death of Alfred the Great.
911 Germany becomes an elective empire.
933 Henry the Fowler, Emperor of Germany, defeats the Magyars at Merseberg.
973 Otho the Great, Emperor of Germany, defeats the Hungarians at Lechfeld.
981 Greenland discovered by an Icelander.
987 Hugh Capet ascends the throne of France.
997 Death of Hugh Capet.
1000 Stephen the Pious assumes the dignity of King of Hungary.

1000 Vladimir the Great becomes sovereign of Russia.
1002 Greenland colonized by Icelanders.
" Massacre of the Danes in England.
1016 Canute the Great of Denmark becomes King of England.
1025 Conversion of Canute the Great to Christianity.
1031 Dissolution of the Saracen Caliphate of Cordova.
1060 Robert Guiscard, the Norman duke, conquers Southern Italy.
1066 Battle of Hastings and conquest of England by Duke William of Normandy, who then becomes King of England.
1077 Henry IV. of Germany humiliated by Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand).
1081 The Emperor Henry IV. leads an expedition against Hildebrand.
1081 Hildebrand deposed and Clement III. made Pope.
1085 Pope Urban II., at the Council of Clermont, preaches the First Crusade.
1096 The First Crusade undertaken.
1097 The Christian army under Godfrey of Bouillon arrives in Palestine.
" The Crusaders besiege and take Antioch.
1099 Capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders.
1130 Roger II. founds the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily.
1147 St. Bernard of Clairvaux originates the Second Crusade.
1152 Frederic Barbarossa becomes Emperor of Germany.
1154 Henry Plantagenet ascends the throne of England.
1170 Assassination of Thomas á Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1172 Ireland conquered by King Henry II. of England.
1176 Battles of Lignano,—Frederic Barbarossa defeated by the Milanese.
1179 Henry the Lion deprived of his territories by Frederic Barbarossa.
1180 Philip Augustus ascends the throne of France.
1187 Sultan Saladin of Egypt wrests Jerusalem from the Christians.
1189 Death of Henry II. of England and accession of Richard the Lion-hearted.
1190 The Third Crusade begun,—Death of Frederic Barbarossa.
1191 Defeat of Saladin by Richard the Lion-hearted.
1192 Richard the Lion-hearted imprisoned in Germany.
1199 Death of Richard the Lion-hearted and accession of John.
1204 Fourth Crusade and temporary subversion of the Greek Empire.
1205 The Pope causes the Cross to be preached against the Albigenses.
1213 The Child's Crusade.
1215 King John of England forced to sign Magna Charta.
1218 Frederic II. becomes Emperor of Germany.
1226 Louis IX., or St. Louis, becomes King of France.
1227 Zingis-Khan, chief of the Moguls, begins his career of conquest.
1228 The Emperor Frederic II. undertakes the Fifth Crusade.
1234 King Andrew II. of Hungary grants the Golden Privilege.
1237 Russia made tributary to the Khan of the Golden Horde.

1244 Defeat of the Christians at Gaza by the Corasmins.
1250 Death of the Emperor Frederic II. of Germany.
" The Sixth Crusade,—Captivity of St. Louis.
1258 The Moguls overthrow the Caliphate of Bagdad.
1266 The foundations of the English House of Commons laid.
1270 The Seventh Crusade,—Death of St. Louis.
1273 Count Rudolf of Hapsburg elected Emperor of Germany.
1282 The Massacre of the Sicilian Vespers.
1285 Philip the Fair becomes King of France.
1291 Acre, the last Christian stronghold in Palestine, taken by the Turks.
1296 Battle of Dunbar,—John Baliol defeated by Edward I. of England.
" Battle of Stirling,—the English defeated by William Wallace.
1298 Battle of Falkirk,—William Wallace defeated by Edward I.
1305 Martyrdom of William Wallace, the Scottish patriot.
" Avignon, in France, becomes the seat of the papacy.
1314 Battle of Bannockburn,—defeat of Edward II. of England.
1315 Battle of Morgarten,—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss.
1328 Philip of Valois ascends the throne of France.
1346 Battle of Crecy,—Edward III. of England defeats the French.
" Battle of Nevil's Cross,—David Bruce taken prisoner.
1347 Calais surrendered to Edward III. of England after a long siege.
" Cola di Rienzi becomes the head of a new Roman Republic.
1354 Assassination of Cola di Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes.
1356 Battle of Poitiers,—King John of France taken prisoner.
1364 Death of John the Good of France.
1376 Death of the Black Prince.
1377 Death of Edward III. of England.
1381 Wat Tyler's Insurrection in England.
1386 Battle of Sempach,—Patriotic devotion of Arnold Winkelried.
1397 Union of Calmar,—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway united.
1399 Dethronement of Richard II. of England by Henry of Lancaster.
1402 Battle of Angora,—Sultan Bajazet taken prisoner by Tamerlane.
1403 Battle of Shrewsbury,—Henry IV. of England defeats the barons.
1414 The Council of Constance assembles.
1415 Battle of Agincourt,—Henry V. of England defeats the French.
1417 Martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome of Prague.
1419 Beginning of the Hussite War, which lasts seventeen years.
1422 Treaty of Troyes,—Accession of Henry VI. of England.
1429 Joan of Arc compels the English to raise the siege of Orleans.
1431 Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, perished at the stake.
1453 The English driven out of France.
" Sultan Mohammed II. captures Constantinople and puts an end to the Byzantine or Greek Empire.

1455 Commencement of the Wars of the Roses in England.
1461 Edward IV. becomes King of England and Louis XI. of France.
1471 Battles of Barnet and Tewksbury,—the Lancastrians overthrown.
1476 Battles of Granson and Morat,—defeats of Charles the Bold.
1477 Battle of Nancy and death of Charles the Bold of Burgundy.
1479 Union of Aragon and Castile under Ferdinand and Isabella.
1483 Death of Edward IV. of England and Louis XI. of France.
1485 Battle of Bosworth Field and death of Richard III.
1486 Bartholomew Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope.
1492 The Moorish Kingdom of Granda conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella.
" Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
1493 Founding of San Domingo by Columbus.
1497 Vasco da Gama's voyage to India around the Cape of Good Hope.
" Discovery of North America by Sebastian Cabot.
1498 Discovery of South America by Columbus.
1499 The Emperor Maximilian I. of Germany acknowledges the independence of Switzerland.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

A. D.
1501 Discovery of Central America by Columbus.
1504 Ferdinand of Spain obtains possession of Naples.
1505 Death of Ivan the Great, Grand Duke of Moscow.
1506 Death of Christopher Columbus at Valladolid, in Spain.
1507 The city of Ormuz, in Persia, conquered by Albuquerque.
1508 League of Cambray against Venice.
1509 Death of Henry VII. of England and accession of Henry VIII.
1510 Albuquerque conquers Goa, which becomes the capital of Portuguese Asia.
1512 John Ponce de Leon discovers Florida.
" Conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain.
1513 Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean.
" John de Medici becomes Pope with the title of Leo X.
" Battle of the Spurs, France, } September 10th.
" Battle of Flodden Field, England, } September 10th.
1515 Death of Louis XII. of France and accession of Francis I.
" Battle of Marignano, or Battle of the Giants, Italy.
1517 Commencement of the Religious Reformation by Martin Luther.
" Conquest of Egypt by the Turks.
" Discovery of Mexico by Cordova.
1519 Death of the Emperor Maximilian I. and accession of Charles V.
1520 Luther excommunicated by the Pope and his writings condemned.
" Luther burns the papal bull of condemnation.
" Luther appears before the Diet of Worms.
" Commencement of the first war between Charles V. and Francis I.

1520 The Field of the Cloth of Gold.
" Massacre of Stockholm.
" Solyman the Magnificent becomes Sultan of Turkey.
" Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe.
1521 Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards under Fernando Cortez.
" Henry VIII. of England writes a volume against the Reformation.
1523 Death of the Chevalier Bayard.
" Gustavus Vasa liberates Sweden from the Danish yoke.
1524 John Verrazzani explores the Atlantic coast of North America.
1525 Battle of Pavia,—Francis I. defeated and made prisoner.
" Establishment of the Mogul Empire in India by Baber.
1526 Peace of Madrid and release of Francis I.
" Battle of Mohacz and death of Louis II. of Hungary.
" Discovery of the La Plata river by Sebastian Cabot.
1527 The Holy League formed against Charles V.
" Second war between Charles V. and Francis I.
" Rome taken and pillaged by the Germans and Spaniards.
1528 Andria Doria frees Genoa from French supremacy.
1529 Ladies' Peace of Cambray between Charles V. and Francis I.
" Siege of Vienna by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent.
" The Protestation of the German Reformers at the Diet of Spire.
" Discovery of Peru by Francisco Pizarro.
1530 Diet of Augsburg,—The Augsburg Confession.
" The League of Schmalkald formed by the German Protestants.
" Religious war in Switzerland,—Battle of Kappel and death of Zwingli.
" Death of Cardinal Wolsey, November 29th.
1532 Conquest of Peru by the Spaniards under Francisco Pizarro.
1533 Henry VIII. divorces Catharine of Aragon and marries Anne Boleyn.
" Accession of Ivan the Terrible, Czar of Russia.
1534 Henry VIII. created Head of the Church in England.
" James Cartier discovers the St. Lawrence river.
1535 Cartier's second voyage up the St. Lawrence.
" First expedition of Charles V. to Africa.
1536 Henry VIII. causes Anne Boleyn to be beheaded, and marries Jane Seymour.
" Third war between Charles V. and Francis I.
1538 The Ten Years' Truce of Nice between Charles V. and Francis I.
1540 The Order of Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola.
1541 Discovery of the Mississippi river by Ferdinand De Soto.
" Second African expedition of Charles V.
1542 Fourth war between Charles V. and Francis I.
" War between England and Scotland,—Battle of Solway Moss.
1543 Bombardment of Nice by the French and Turkish fleets.

1544 Battle of Cerisoles.
" Peace of Crespy between Charles V. and Francis I.
1545 Opening of the Council of Trent.
1546 Death of Dr. Martin Luther, February 18th.
1547 Beginning of the religious war in Germany.
" Death of Henry VIII. of England and accession of Edward VI.
" Death of Francis I. of France and accession of Henry II.
" English invasion of Scotland.—Battle of Pinkie.
1552 Duke Maurice of Saxony makes war on the Emperor Charles V.
" Henry II. of France seizes the fortresses in Lorraine.
" Religious Peace of Passau.
1553 Death of Edward VI. of England and accession of Mary.
1554 Unsuccessful siege of Metz by the Emperor Charles V.
" Religious Peace of Augsburg.
1556 Abdication and retirement of the Emperor Charles V.
" Philip II., King of Spain, and Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany.
1557 War of England and Spain against France.
" Battle of St. Quentin,—the French defeat the English and Spaniards.
1558 The French recover Calais from the English.
" Death of Queen Mary of England and accession of Elizabeth.
" Death of Charles V.
1559 Peace of Cateau-Cambresis between France and Spain.
" Death of Henry II. of France and accession of Francis II.
1560 Death of Francis II. of France and accession of Charles IX.
1562 The first religious war in France.
1563 Peace of Amboise between the French Catholics and Huguenots.
" Hungary comes under the House of Hapsburg.
1564 Death of the Emperor Ferdinand I. and accession of Maximilian II.
1565 The Catholic nobles in the Netherlands petition for toleration.
" Mary, Queen of Scots, marries Lord Darnley.
1566 Murder of Mary's favorite, David Rizzio.
" Death of Sultan Solyman the Magnificent of Turkey.
1567 The second religious war in France.
" Philip II. appoints the Duke of Alva Governor of the Netherlands.
" Murder of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.
" Mary's marriage with the Earl of Bothwell.
1568 The Peace of St. Germain closes the second religious war in France.
" Queen Mary of Scots flees to England, where she is kept a prisoner.
1571 Battle of Lepanto,—the Turkish navy annihilated.
1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
" The revolted States of the Netherlands choose William of Orange for their Stadtholder.
1574 Death of King Charles IX. of France and accession of Henry III.

1576 The Pacification of Ghent.
" Death of the Emperor Maximilian II. of Germany and accession of Rudolf II.
1579 The Union of Utrecht.
1580 Portugal united with Spain.
1581 Assassination of William of Orange, Stadtholder of Holland.
1587 Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, by order of Elizabeth.
1588 The Spanish Armada sent against England.—Destroyed by storms.
" Rebellion in Paris against King Henry III.
" Death of the Czar Ivan the Terrible of Russia.
1589 Henry III. besieges Paris.
" Assassination of Henry III. and accession of Henry IV.
1590 Siege of Paris by King Henry IV.
1593 Henry IV. becomes a Catholic and thus brings about a peace.
1598 Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV., tolerating Protestantism.
" Death of Philip II. of Spain and accession of Philip III.
" The Earl of Tyrone heads a Catholic rebellion in Ireland.
1600 The English East-India Company chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

A. D.
1601 Execution of the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favorite.
1602 Bartholomew Gosnold explores the New England coast.
1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth of England and accession of James I.
" Martin Pring explores the New England coast.
1605 The French colony of Acadia (now Nova Scotia) founded by De Monts.
" The Gunpowder Plot in London.
1606 Martin Pring's second visit to the New England coast.
1607 The first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown.
1608 Quebec, in Canada, founded by Samuel Champlain.
1609 Samuel Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
" Henry Hudson discovers and explores the Hudson river.
" Holland becomes independent of Spain.
1610 Assassination of Henry IV. of France and accession of Louis XIII.
" Expulsion of 600,000 Moors from Spain.
" The Starving Time in Virginia.
1612 Death of the Emperor Rudolf II. and accession of Matthias.
" Capture of Moscow by the Poles.
1613 Michael Romanoff becomes Czar of Russia.
1614 Captain John Smith explores and names New England.
1618 Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh.
" Beginning of the Thirty Years' War by the Bohemian revolt.
1619 Death of the Emperor Matthias and accession of Ferdinand II.

1619 The first legislative assembly in America met at Jamestown, June 28.
" The Dutch colony of Batavia, in Java, founded.
1620 Slavery introduced into Virginia.
" The Puritan settlement of Plymouth, in New England, December 21.
1621 The Virginia House of Burgesses established.
" Death of Philip III. of Spain and accession of Philip IV.
1622 Ormuz wrested from the Portuguese by Shah Abbas of Persia.
" The first Indian war and massacre in Virginia.
1623 The Dutch colony of New Netherland established.
1624 Cardinal Richelieu becomes Prime-Minister of France.
" King James I. of England makes Virginia a royal Province.
1625 Death of James I. of England and accession of Charles I.
" Frederic, King of Bohemia, defeated by the Emperor Ferdinand II.
1625 King Christian IV. of Denmark aids the German Protestants.
1626 Defeat of Christian IV. at Lutter by Tilly, the imperial general.
1628 Validity of the Petition of Right acknowledged by Charles I.
" Richelieu humbles the Huguenots by the capture of La Rochelle.
" Salem, Massachusetts, founded by John Endicott.
1629 Peace of Lubec between the King of Denmark and the Emperor of Germany.
" The Edict of Restitution published by the Emperor Ferdinand II.
" Charles I. of England dissolves his Parliament, which is not again convened for eleven years.
1630 Boston, Massachusetts, founded by John Winthrop.
" King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden aids the German Protestants.
1631 Magdeburg taken and destroyed by Tilly.
" Battle of Breitenfeld and Leipsic,—Tilly defeated by Gustavus.
1632 Battle of Lutzen,—victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.
1633 Alliance of Heilbron between the Swedes and the Germans.
1634 Assassination of Wallenstein by order of the Emperor Ferdinand II.
" Battle of Nordlingen.
" Settlement of Maryland by English Roman Catholics.
1635 Clayborne's first rebellion in Maryland.
" Peace of Prague between the German Princes and the Emperor.
" Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts.
1636 Founding of Providence, Rhode Island, by Roger Williams.
" Settlement of Hartford, Connecticut, by Rev. Thomas Hooker.
1637 Extermination of the Pequod Indians by the Connecticut settlers.
" Death of the Emperor Ferdinand II. and accession of Ferdinand III.
" Presbyterian rebellion in Scotland.
1637 Founding of Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
1638 Founding of New Haven, Connecticut, by Rev. John Davenport.
" Settlement of Newport, Rhode Island, by William Coddington.

1638 Settlement of New Sweden (now Delaware).
" Sultan Amurah IV. of Turkey causes a massacre of the inhabitants of Bagdad.
1640 Portugal recovers her independence.
" Frederic William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg, begins his reign.
1641 Catholic rebellion in Ireland.
1642 Commencement of the civil war in England between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads.
" Battle of Edge Hill, England, October 3d.
" Death of Cardinal Richelieu, December.
1643 Death of Louis XIII. of France and accession of Louis XIV.
" Battle of Rocroi,—the Spaniards defeated by the French.
" Battle of Newbury, England.
" Union of the New England colonies.
1644 Battle of Marston Moor,—Lord Fairfax defeats the royalists, July 9th.
" Second Indian war in Virginia.
" Union of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
" The Manchu-Tartar dynasty ascends the throne of China.
1645 Clayborne's second rebellion in Maryland.
" Battle of Naseby,—Charles I. overthrow, June 14th.
1648 Peace of Westphalia terminates the Thirty Years' War.
" The Civil Wars of the Fronde commence in France.
" Colonel Pride's Purge,—81 Presbyterians expelled from Parliament.
1649 Execution of King Charles I. of England, January 30th.
" The Commonwealth of England established.
" The Toleration Act passed by the Maryland Assembly.
1650 Battle of Dunbar,—the Scots defeated by Cromwell, September 3d.
1651 Battle of Worcester,—the English royalists defeated by Cromwell, September 3rd.
" The Navigation Act passed by the English Parliament.
1652 Commencement of a naval war between England and Holland.
1653 Cromwell dissolves the Long Parliament, April.
" Praise-God Barebone's Parliament, April to December.
" Oliver Cromwell created Lord Protector of England, December.
1654 Abdication of Queen Christina of Sweden.
" Peace between England and Holland.
1655 War between England and Spain.
" Conquest of the island of Jamaica by the English Admiral Penn.
" Civil war in Maryland between the Catholics and Protestants.
" Conquest of New Sweden by Governor Stuyvesant of New Netherland.
1656 Persecution of Quakers in Boston, Massachusetts.
" Three days' battle of Warsaw,—the Swedes defeat the Poles.
1657 Death of the Emperor Ferdinand III. and accession of Leopold I.

1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell, September 3rd.
" Richard Cromwell becomes Lord Protector, but soon resigns.
1659 Aurungzebe ascends the Mogul throne in India.
" The Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain.
1660 Restoration of Monarchy in England,—Charles II., King, May 29th.
1661 Death of Cardinal Mazarin, Prime-Minister of France.
1663 Naval war between England and Holland.
" Charter granted to Rhode Island by King Charles II. of England.
" Settlement of North Carolina by emigrants from Virginia.
1664 Conquest of New Netherland by the English.
" Settlement of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by English Puritans.
1665 Connecticut and New Haven united under one charter granted by Charles II.
" Great plague in London.
1666 Great fire in London.
1667 Peace of Breda between England and Holland.
" Louis XIV. of France makes conquests in the Spanish Netherlands.
1668 Triple Alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France.
" Peace of Aix la Chapelle,—Louis XIV. restores his conquests.
" Peace between Spain and Portugal after 26 years of war.
1669 Conquest of Candia (Crete) by the Turks.
1670 Settlement of South Carolina by English emigrants.
1671 Emmerik Tokeli's insurrection in Hungary.
1672 Louis XIV, invades Holland with a powerful army.
1673 Louis Joliet and James Marquette explore the Mississippi river.
" John Sobieski, King of Poland, defeats 200,000 Turks at Kotzim.
" New York taken by a Dutch fleet.
1674 New York restored to the English.
" Spain and Germany join Holland in the war against France.
1675 Battle of Fehrbellin,—the Swedes defeated by the Great Elector.
" Beginning of King Philip's War in New England, July 4th.
1676 Subjugation of the New England Indians and death of King Philip.
" Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia.
1678 Peace of Nimeguen between France and the Allies.
" The Habeas Corpus Act passed by the English Parliament.
1679 Eleven days' battle at Tangier between the English and the Moors.
1680 Charleston, South Carolina, founded.
1681 Louis XIV. wrests the free city of Strassburg from the German Empire.
1682 Philadelphia and Pennsylvania founded by William Penn.
" Robert de La Salle explores the Mississippi river.
1683 John Sobieski, King of Poland, drives the Turks from Vienna.
" Rye House Plot in England.—Execution of Russell and Sidney.
" Bombardment of Algiers by a French fleet.

1684 Genoa bombarded by the French navy.
1685 Death of Charles II. of England and accession of James II.
" Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and persecution of the Huguenots.
1686 League of Augsburg,—Germany, Spain, Holland, and Sweden against France.
1687 The Connecticut charter concealed from Sir Edmund Andros.
1688 Death of Frederic William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg.
" Desolation of the Palatinate by the French.
" Revolution in England and flight of James II.
1689 The Bill of Rights passed by the English Parliament.
" William and Mary created joint sovereigns of England.
" Sir Edmund Andros deposed and imprisoned in Boston.
" England joins the Allies in the war against Louis XIV.
" Rebellion of the Scotch Highlanders against William and Mary.
" Battle of Killiecrankie and death of Lord Dundee.
" Catholic rebellion in Ireland in favor of James II.
" Peter the Great becomes sole Czar of Russia.
" Dover, New Hampshire, burned by the French and Indians.
1690 Schenectady, New York, destroyed by the French and Indians.
" Battle of the Boyne, Ireland,—James II. defeated by William III.
1691 Battle of Aughrim, Ireland, and death of the Irish General St. Ruth.
" Massacre of Glencoe, Scotland.
" Acadia seized and plundered by Sir William Phipps.
1692 Massachusetts made a royal province.
" Salem Witchcraft.
" Naval battle off Cape La Hogue.—Beginning of England's naval superiority.
" Battle of Neerwinden,—William III. defeated by the French.
1695 War of Germany, Russia, Poland and Venice against Turkey.
1696 Death of John Sobieski, King of Poland.
1697 Peace of Ryswick between France and the Allies.
" Battle of Zenta,—Prince Eugene defeats the Turks.
" Charles XII. ascends the throne of Sweden.
" Governor Fletcher of New York defied at Hartford by Captain Wadsworth.
1699 Peace of Carlowitz between Turkey and the Allies.
" The English erect Fort William at Calcutta, Hindoostan.
1700 Death of Charles II. of Spain and accession of Philip of Anjou.
" Charles XII. of Sweden compels the King of Denmark to make peace.
" Battle of Narva,—Charles XII. defeats the Czar Peter the Great.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

A. D.

1701 Founding of the Kingdom of Prussia.
" Founding of Yale College in Connecticut.
1702 Founding of Mobile in the present Alabama.
" Death of William III. of England and accession of Queen Anne.
" Commencement of the War of the Spanish Succession.
" Charles XII. of Sweden enters Warsaw in triumph.
" Deerfield, Massachusetts, burned by the French and Indians.
1703 St. Petersburg founded by the Czar Peter the Great.
" Charles XII. of Sweden deposes Augustus II. of Poland.
" Protestant insurrection in France.
" Protestant insurrection in Hungary.
1704 Stanislaus Leczinski elected King of Poland.
" Capture of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke.
" Battle of Blenheim, August 13th.
1705 Death of the Emperor Leopold I. and accession of Joseph I.
1706 Battle of Ramillies, May 23d.
" Battle of Turin, September 6th.
" Peace of Altranstadt between Charles XII. and the Elector of Saxony.
" A Franco-Spanish fleet attacks Charleston, South Carolina.
1707 Parliamentary Union of England and Scotland.
" Battle of Almanza, Spain, April 25th.
" Death of Aurungzebe, the great Mogul Emperor of India.
1708 Battle of Oudenarde, July 11th.
" Charles XII. of Sweden invades Russia.
1709 Battle of Pultowa, July 8th.
" Battle of Malplaquet, September 11th.
1710 The French colony of Acadia conquered by the English.
" Charles XII. of Sweden seeks refuge in Turkey.
1711 Unfortunate expedition of Sir Hovenden Walker against Canada.
" The Tuscarora Indians make war on the North Carolina settlers.
" Death of the Emperor Joseph II. and accession of Charles VI.
" The Hungarian insurrection of Count Ragotzky suppressed.
1713 Peace of Utrecht.
1714 Peace of Rastadt.
" Death of Queen Anne of England and accession of George I.
1715 The Yamasee Indians make war on the South Carolinians.
" Charles XII. returns to Sweden.
" Death of Louis XIV. of France and accession of Louis XV.
" Rebellion in Scotland against the House of Brunswick.
1716 Battle of Sheriff Muir, Scotland.
" Austria joins Venice in a war against the Ottoman Porte.

1716 Charles XII. of Sweden invades Norway.
" Prince Eugene defeats the Turks near Peterwardein.
1717 Prince Eugene annihilates an army of 200,000 Turks at Belgrade.
1718 War of the Quadruple Alliance against Spain.
" Peace of Passarovitz between Austria and Turkey.
" Siege of Frederikshall and death of Charles XII. of Sweden.
" Yale College removed from Saybrook to New Haven.
" Founding of New Orleans, Louisiana.
1721 Peace of Nystadt between Russia and Sweden.
1722 Persia overrun and subdued by the Afghans.
1725 Death of Peter the Great of Russia and accession of Catharine I.
1727 Death of Catharine I. of Russia and accession of Peter II.
" Death of George I. of England and accession of George II.
" Siege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards.
" Conquest of Thibet by the Chinese.
1729 North and South Carolina become separate royal provinces.
" The Natchez Indians massacre the French settlers at Fort Rosalie.
1730 The Empress Anna ascends the throne of Russia.
1732 Birth of George Washington, February 22d.
1733 Savannah, Georgia, founded by James Edward Oglethorpe.
" War of the Polish Succession begins.
1734 Battle of Parma, Italy, between the Sardinians and Austrians.
1735 Peace between France and Germany.
1736 Kouli Khan ascends the throne in Persia with the title of Nadir Shah.
1737 Austria joins Russia in a war against the Ottoman Porte.
1738 Battle of Krotzky, July 21st,—the Turks defeat the Austrians.
" France agrees to the Pragmatic Sanction.
1739 Peace of Belgrade between Austria and Turkey.
" Nadir Shah of Persia invades India and causes 100,000 of the inhabitants of Delhi to be massacred.
" Colonial and maritime war between England and Spain.
" Porto Bello, South America, taken by Admiral Vernon's fleet.
1740 Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth repulsed in an attack upon Carthagena, South America.
" Death of the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany.
" Frederic the Great becomes King of Prussia.
" Coalition against Maria Theresa and War of the Austrian Succession.
" Frederic the Great begins the First Silesian War.
1741 Battle of Molvitz,—defeat of the Austrians by the Prussians.
" A French army under Marshal Belleisle marches into Bohemia.
" Charles VII. elected Emperor of Germany.
" Accession of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia.
" War between Sweden and Russia.

1741 Supposed Negro Plot in New York City.
1742 Peace of Breslau between Austria and Prussia.
" Marshal Belleisle's retreat through Germany to the Rhine.
1743 England's alliance with Maria Theresa.
" Battle of Dettingen,—George II. of England defeats the French.
" Peace of Abo between Sweden and Russia.
1744 The Second Silesian War and Frederic's capture of Prague.
1745 Death of Charles VII. of Germany and election of Francis I.
" Battle of Hohenfriedberg.
" Battle of Sorr.
" Battle of Kesselsdorf,
" Peace of Dresden between Frederic and Maria Theresa.
" Battle of Fontenoy.
" Capture of Louisburg, Acadia, by Admiral Warren and General Pepperell.
" Scotch Rebellion.
" Battle of Preston Pans, Scotland.
1746 Battle of Falkirk, Scotland.
" Battle of Culloden Moor, Scotland.
1747 Assassination of Nadir Shah of Persia.
1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749 The Ohio Company obtains a land-grant from King George II.
1753 Washington's mission to the French.
1754 Washington's expedition against Fort Du Quesne.
" Battle of the Great Meadows.
" Washington's capitulation at Fort Necessity, July 4th.
" Colonial Congress at Albany, New York.
1755 Capture of French forts in Acadia by Colonel Monckton, June.
" Acadia plundered and desolated by the English, June.
" Battle of the Monongahela and death of Braddock, July 9th.
" Battle of Lake George,—Colonel Williams defeated by Dieskau.
" Great earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal, destroys 30,000 houses.
1756 Coalition against Frederic the Great and beginning of the Seven Years' War.
" Sudden invasion of Saxony by Frederic the Great.
" Battle of Lowositz, Bohemia.
" Surrender of the Saxon army.
" The French wrest the island of Minorca from the English.
" The Marquis de Montcalm captures the English garrison at Oswego.
" Battle of Kittanning,—Colonel John Armstrong defeats the Indians.
" Surajah Dowlah confines 146 Englishmen in the Black Hole of Calcutta.
1757 Battle of Prague, Bohemia, May 6th.
" Battle of Kolin, Bohemia, June 18th.
" Battle of Plassey, India, June 23rd,—Clive defeats Surajah Dowlah.

1757 Battle of Rosbach, Saxony, November 5th.
" Battle of Leuthen, Silesia, December 5th.
" Capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm.
" William Pitt the Elder becomes Prime Minister of England.
1758 Battle of Zorndorf, Brandenburg, August 24th.
" Battle of Hochkirchen, Saxony, October 14th.
" Capture of Louisburg, Acadia, by Generals Amherst and Wolfe.
" Capture of Fort Frontenac, Canada, by Colonel Bradstreet.
" Capture of Fort Du Quesne by General John Forbes.
1759 Battle of Minden, Havover, August 1st.
" Battle of Kunersdorf, Silesia, August 14th.
" Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point by General Amherst.
" Capture of Fort Niagara by General William Johnson.
" Defeat of the French at Quebec and death of Wolfe and Montcalm, September 13th.
" Quebec surrendered to General Murray, September 18th.
" The Jesuits expelled from Paraguay.
1760 Battle of Liegnitz, August 13th.
" Battle of Torgou, November 3d.
" Battle of Sillery, Canada, April 28th.
" Surrender of Montreal to General Murray, September 8th.
" Death of George II. of England and accession of George III.
1761 Battle of Panniput, India, January 7th.
" Family Compact between France and Spain.
" Defeat of the Cherokee Indians in Georgia by Colonel Grant.
" Mason and Dixon's Line established.
" Writs of Assistance tried in the Anglo-American colonies.
1762 Capture of Havana, Cuba, by the British navy.
" Death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia.
" Murder of the Czar Peter III. of Russia and accession of Catharine II.
1763 Peace of Paris between England and France, February 10th.
" Peace of Hubertsburg between Austria and Prussia.
" Pontiac's War against the English in North America.
1764 Death of Augustus III. of Poland and election of Stanislaus Poniatowski.
1765 The Stamp Act passed by the British Parliament.
" The Stamp Act Congress in New York City, October.
" Death of the Emperor Francis I. and election of Joseph II.
1766 Repeal of the Stamp Act, March 6th.
" Parliament levies duties on articles imported into America.
1767 Civil war in Poland.
" Hyder Ali, Sultan of Mysore, begins a war against the English.
1768 War between Russia and Turkey.
" British troops under General Gage sent to Boston.

1769 Acquisition of Corsica by the French.
1770 Bender stormed and taken by the Russians.
" The Boston Riot and Massacre, March 5th.
1771 Defeat of the Regulators in North Carolina, May 16th.
" Gustavus III. ascends the throne of Sweden.
" Gustavus III. breaks the power of the Swedish aristocracy.
1772 Destruction of the Gaspé.
" First Partition of Poland.
1773 Committees of Correspondence in the Anglo-American colonies.
" Tea-ships sent to America.
" Destruction of tea in Boston harbor, December 16th.
1774 Pugatscheff's rebellion in Russia.
" Passage of the Boston Port Bill by the British Parliament.
" The port of Boston closed against all commerce, June 1st.
" The First Continental Congress assembles in Philadelphia, Sept. 5th.
" Peace of Kudschuk Kainardji between Russia and Turkey.
" Death of Louis XV. of France and accession of Louis XVI.
1775 Pugatscheff, the Don Cossack, beheaded in Moscow.
" American Revolution begins by the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, April 19th.
" The Second Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia, May 10th.
" Capture of Ticonderoga by Colonel Ethan Allen, May 10th.
" Capture of Crown Point by Colonel Seth Warner, May 12th.
" Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, May 20th.
" Washington chosen Commander-in-Chief, June 15th.
" Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th.
" American invasion of Canada, September.
" Defeat of Governor Dunmore in Virginia.
" Capture of Montreal by General Montgomery, November 13th.
" Defeat of the Americans at Quebec and death of Montgomery, December 31st.
1776 Lord Dunmore burns Norfolk, Virginia, January 1st.
" Washington begins the siege of Boston, March 2d.
" Evacuation of Boston by General Howe, March 17th.
" The British repulsed at Charleston, South Carolina, June 28th.
" Declaration of American Independence, July 4th.
" Battle of Long Island, August 27th.
" Battle of White Plains, New York, October 28th.
" Capture of Fort Washington by the British, November 16th.
" Washington's retreat across New Jersey, December.
" Battle of Trenton, New Jersey,—1,000 Hessians captured, December 26th.
1777 Battle of Princeton, New Jersey, January 3d.

1777 Skirmish at Ridgefield, Connecticut, April 27th.
" Siege of Fort Schuyler, New York, August.
" Battle of Oriskany, New York, August 6th.
" Battle of Bennington, Vermont, August 16th.
" Battle of Brandywine, Pennsylvania, September 11th.
" Battle of Bemis's Heights, New York, September 19th.
" Massacre of Paoli, Pennsylvania, September 20th.
" Battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4th.
" Battle of Saratoga, New York, October 7th.
" Surrender of Burgoyne, October 17th.
" Adoption of the Articles of Confereration, November.
" Washington encamps at Valley Forge, December.
1778 Franco-American Alliance.—War between England and France.
" Death of the elder William Pitt.
" Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28th.
" Massacre of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 4th, and 5th.
" Battle of Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, August 29th.
" Massacre of Cherry Valley, New York, November 11th.
" The British under Colonel Campbell invade Georgia and capture Savannah, December 29th.
" War of the Bavarian Succession.
" Discovery of the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook.
1779 Capture of Sunbury, Georgia, by the British, January 9th.
" Battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia, February 14th.
" Battle of Brier Creek, Georgia, March 3d.
" Battle of Stono Ferry, South Carolina, June 20th.
" Spain declares war against England, June.
" Siege of Gibraltar commenced by the Spaniards.
" Capture of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne, July 16th.
" Capture of Paulus Hook by Major Henry Lee, July 19th.
" General Sullivan's chastisement of the Indians in New York, August.
" John Paul Jones's great naval victory off Flamborough Head, Sept. 23d.
" Siege of Savannah begun by the French and Americans, Sept. 23d.
" Unsuccessful assault on the British at Savannah, October 9th.
1780 Sir Henry Clinton lays siege to Charleston, South Carolina, April 9th.
" Surrender of Charleston to the British, May 12th.
" The Gordon or " No Popery " Riots in London, June.
" Skirmish at Springfield, New Jersey, June 23d.
" Battle of Sanders' Creek, South Carolina, August 16th.
" Battle of Fishing Creek, South Carolina, August 18th.
" Arnold's treason discovered, September 22d.
" Execution of Major André, October 2d.
" Battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina, October 7th.

1780 Death of the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria.
" Hyder Ali defeated in India by Sir Eyre Coote.
" Beginning of Tupac Amaru's insurrection in Peru.
" Armed Neutrality against England.
" England declares war against Holland, December 20th.
1781 Mutiny of Pennsylvania troops at Morristown, New Jersey, Jan. 1st.
" Battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina, January 17th.
" Mutiny of New Jersey troops at Pompton, New Jersey, January 18th.
" Battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, March 15th.
" Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, South Carolina, April 25th.
" Siege of Fort Ninety-Six, South Carolina, by General Greene, May.
" Capture of Augusta, Georgia, by the Americans, June 5th.
" Battle between the English and Dutch fleets on the Dogger Bank, June.
" Massacre of Fort Griswold, Connecticut, September 6th.
" Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 8th.
" Siege of Yorktown commenced by Washington, September 28th.
" Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th.
1782 End of Lord North's Administration, March.
" The British House of Commons resolves to end the American war, March 4th.
" Admiral Rodney defeats Count de Grasse in the West Indies, April 12th.
" Grand attack of the French and Spaniards on Gibraltar, Sept. 13th.
" Preliminary Peace of Paris between England and the United States, November 30th.
" The younger William Pitt becomes Prime Minister of England.
" Migration of the Kalmuck Tartars from Russia.
" Tupac Amaru conquered and put to a cruel death.
" Death of Hyder Ali, Sultan of Mysore, and accession of Tippoo Saib.
1783 Preliminary Peace of Paris between England and France, Jan. 20th.
" Definitive Peace of Paris.—American independence acknowledged, September 3d.
" Evacuation of New York City by the British army, November 25th.
" Washington resigns his commission, December 4th.
" Conquest of the Crimea by the Russians under Potemkin.
" Great earthquake at Messana, Italy.
1784 Democratic insurrection in Holland.
1786 Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.
" Death of Frederic the Great at Potsdam, August 17th.
1787 An Assembly of Notables convened in France, February.
" Assembling of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, May.
" The Constitution of the United States framed, September.
" War of Austria and Russia against Turkey.
" King Frederic William II. of Prussia restores order in Holland.

1787 Rebellions in the Austrian Netherlands and Hungary.
" Impeachment of Warren Hastings by the House of Commons.
1788 Gustavus III. of Sweden makes war on Russia.
" Ratification and adoption of the Constitution of the United States.
" General Washington elected President of the United States.
" Capture of Oczakow by the Russians under Potemkin, December 22d.
1789 The Constitution of the United States goes into operation, March 4th.
" Inauguration of President Washington, April 30th.
" Assembling of the States-General at Versailles, May 5th.
" The States-General declares itself a National Assembly, June 17th.
" The French Revolution begun by the storming of the Bastile, July 14th.
" The Paris mob forces Louis XVI. to remove from Versailles to Paris, October 5th.
" Admission of North Carolina into the American Union, Nov. 29th.
1790 Death of Joseph II. of Germany and accession of Leopold II., February.
" Rhode Island admitted into the American Union, May 29th.
" The Ceremony of Federation in Paris, June 17th.
" Peace between Gustavus III. of Sweden and Catharine II. of Russia.
" Tippoo Saib renews the war against the English East India Company.
" General Harmer defeated by the Indians in Ohio, November 4th.
" Ismail stormed and taken by the Russians under Suwarrow, December 17th.
1791 Vermont admitted as a State of the American Union, February 18th.
" Death of Count Mirabeau, April 2d.
" A new monarchical constitution adopted in Poland, May 3d.
" Siege and capture of Bangalore, India, by Lord Cornwallis.
" Unsuccessful attempt of Louis XVI. to escape from France, June.
" Peace between Austria and Turkey.
" The French Legislative Assembly convenes in Paris, October 1st.
" General St. Clair defeated by the Indians in Ohio, November 4th.
1792 Peace of Jassy between Russia and Turkey, January.
" Death of Leopold II. of Germany and accession of Francis II.
" Lord Cornwallis defeats Tippoo Saib at Seringapatam, India.
" Assassination of King Gustavus III. of Sweden, March 29th.
" France declares war against Austria and Prussia, April 20th.
" Poland invaded by Russian troops, May.
" Kentucky admitted into the American Union, June 1st.
" Insurrection in Paris, June 20th.
" Defeat of Kosciuszko at Dubienka by the Russians, July 17th.
" Austro-Prussian invasion of France, July.
" Insurrection and massacre in Paris, August 10th.
" Flight of General Lafayette to the Austrians.
" Massacre of the Prisons in Paris, September 2d–5th.
" Battle of Valmy, France, September 20th.

1792 The French National Convention assembles in Paris and declares France a Republic, September 22d.
" Battle of Jemappes, Belgium, November 6th.
1793 Execution of King Louis XVI. of France, January 27th.
" France declares war against England, Spain, and Holland, February.
" Battle of Neerwinden, Belgium, March 18th.
" Dumouriez seeks refuge among the Austrians, March.
" Second Partition of Poland, April.
" Insurrection of the Jacobins in Paris, May 31st and June 1st.
" The Reign of Terror in France.
" The insurrection of La Vendée.
" Insurrection of Lyons.
" Insurrection of Marseilles.
" Insurrection of Toulon.
" Siege and reduction of Toulon,—Appearance of Napoleon Bonaparte.
" Insurrections in Brittany and Normandy.
" Trial and execution of Marie Antoinette, October 16th.
" Execution of the Girondist leaders, October 31st.
" The French National Convention abolishes the Christian religion, November 10th.
1794 Execution of Danton and Camille Desmoulins, April.
" Rise of the Poles under Kosciuszko against the Russians, April.
" Execution of Robespierre, St. Just, Couthon, and Henriot, July 28th.
" General Wayne defeats the Indians in Ohio, August 20th.
" Defeat of Kosciuszko by the Russians at Macziewice, October 10th.
" Jay's Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.
" The Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1795 Third Partition of Poland, January.
" Holland erected into the Batavian Republic, January.
" The French National Convention surrounded by a mob, March 31st, April 1st.
" Peace of Basle between France and Prussia, April 5th.
" The Insurrection of the 1st Prairial in Paris, May 20th.
" The Austrians take Heidelberg and Mannheim by storm, September.
" Insurrection of the Sections in Paris, October 3d–5th.
" Establishment of the Directory in France, October 27th.
1796 Battles of Montenotte and Mellessimo, Italy, April.
" Battle of Lodi, Italy, May 10th.
" Tennessee admitted into the American Union, June 1st.
" Death of Catharine II. of Russia and accession of Paul.
" Moreau's masterly retreat through the Black Forest, September.
" Spain declares war against England, October 2d.
" Battles of Arcola, Italy, November 15th, 16th, and 17th.

1797 John Adams inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th.
" Preliminary Treaty of Leoben between France and Austria, April 18th.
" The Venetian Republic subverted by Bonaparte.
" The Royalist deputies imprisoned and banished from France, Sept.
" Peace of Campo Formio between France and Austria, October 17th.
" The Cisalpine and Ligurian Republics established in Italy.
" A European Congress assembles at Rastadt, Baden, December.
1798 A new Roman Republic established, February.
" Switzerland converted into the Helvetic Republic.
" Rebellion in Ireland against British authority.
" Bonaparte invades Egypt, July 1st.
" Capture of Alexandria, Egypt, by Bonaparte, July 1st.
" Battle of the Pyramids, Egypt, July 21st.
" Battle of the Nile,—Lord Nelson defeats the French fleet, August 1st.
" Alien and Sedition Laws passed by the United States Congress.
" The Virginia and Kentucky State Rights Resolutions.
" Coalition of Austria, Russia, England, and Turkey against France.
1799 The Parthenopeian Republic established in Naples, January.
" Bonaparte's invasion of Syria, February.
" Siege of Acre, Syria, by Bonaparte, March and April.
" Battle of Mount Tabor, Syria, March.
" Fall of Seringapatam and death of Tippoo Saib, May 4th.
" Battles of Cassano and Trebia, Italy,—French defeats, June.
" The Parthenopeian Republic overthrown, June 13th.
" Battle of Aboukir, Egypt, July 25th.
" Battle of Novi, Italy,—Suwarrow defeats the French, August 5th.
" Battle of Zurich, Switzerland,—Russians defeated by the French, September 25th and 26th.
" Bonaparte overthrows the Directory in France, November 9th.
" Death of General Washington at Mount Vernon, December 14th.
1800 Napoleon created First Consul of the French Republic, January.
" Napoleon's passage over the Alps, May and June.
" Battle of Montebello, Italy, June 9th.
" Battle of Marengo, Italy, June 14th.
" Washington City becomes the Capital of the United States.
" Macdonald's passage over the Splugen, November.
" Battle of Hohenlinden, Bavaria, December 3d.
" Maritime League formed against Great Britain, December 16th.
" Attempted assassination of Bonaparte, December 24th.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A. D.

1801 Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1st.
" Peace of Luneville between France and Austria, February 9th.
" Battle of Copenhagen,—Lord Nelson defeats the Danes, March 2d.
" Inauguration of President Thomas Jefferson, March 4th.
" Battle of Canopus, Egypt, and death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, March 21st.
" Assassination of the Czar Paul and accession of Alexander I., March 24th.
" War between the United States and Tripoli.
" War between Spain and Portugal.
1802 Peace of Badajoz between Spain and Portugal.
" Peace of Amiens between England and France, March 27th.
" Ohio becomes a State of the American Union.
" Bonaparte elected First Consul of France for life.
" Revolt of San Domingo against the French.
1803 Renewal of the war between England and France.
" French invasion and conquest of Hanover.
" Robert Emmett's insurrection in Dublin, Ireland.
" Purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States.
" War between Russia and Persia.
" War between the English and the Mahrattas of India.
" Battle of Assayé, India,—Sir Arthur Wellesley defeats the Mahrattas.
1804 Conspiracy against Bonaparte.
" Execution of the Duke d' Enghein, May 21st.
" War between Great Britain and Spain, December.
" Napoleon crowned "Emperor of the French," December 2d.
1805 Napoleon crowned "King of Northern Italy," May 26th.
" Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha of Egypt.
" Coalition of England, Austria, Russia, and Sweden against Napoleon.
" The Austrian general Mack surrenders Ulm to Napoleon, October 20th.
" Battle of Trafalgar,—victory and death of Lord Nelson, October 21st.
" Battle of Dirnstein, Austria, November 11th.
" Napoleon enters Vienna, the Austrian capital, November 13th.
" Battle of Austerlitz, Austria, December 2d.
" Peace of Pressburg between France and Austria, December 26th.
1806 End of the German Empire and formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
" Joseph Bonaparte King of Naples and Louis King of Holland.
" Death of William Pitt the Younger and Charles James Fox.
" The English conquer the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch.
" Capture of Buenos Ayres, South America, by Sir Home Popham.
" War breaks out between France and Prussia, August.

1806 Battle of Saalfeld,—Prince Louis of Prussia defeated and killed, October 10th.
" Battles of Jena and Auerstadt, Prussia, October 14th.
" Napoleon enters Berlin, the capital of Prussia, October 25th.
" Napoleon's Berlin Decree establishing the Continental System, November 21st.
" Battle of Pultusk, Poland,—the French repulsed, December 26th.
1807 Battle of Eylau, Prussia, February 8th.
" Dantzic, Prussia, surrendered to the French, May 24th.
" Battle of Hielsberg, Prussia, June 5th.
" Battle of Friedland, Prussia, June 14th.
" Attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake, June 22d.
" Peace of Tilsit between France, Russia, and Prussia, July 7th.
" Jerome Bonaparte becomes King of Westphalia.
" War begun between Russia and Turkey.
" A British fleet under Admiral Duckworth repulsed at Constantinople.
" The English under General Fraser take Alexandria in Egypt.
" Buenos Ayres recovered from the English by its inhabitants.
" Robert Fulton's steam navigation experiments crowned with success.
" Bombardment of Copenhagen by the British navy, September 2d–5th.
" Aaron Burr's trial for treason and acquittal, November.
" War of Prussia, France, and Denmark against Sweden.
" The royal family of Portugal sails for Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, Nov. 27th.
" The French occupy Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, November 30th.
" Napoleon's Milan decree forbidding neutrals trading with England, December 17th.
1808 Intrigues of Bayonne,—Dethronement of the Bourbons in Spain.
" Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed King of Spain.
" Beginning of the Peninsular War.
" Dupont's capitulation of Baylen.
" Napoleon's meeting with the Czar Alexander I. at Erfurt, Prussia, July.
" The Portuguese resist the French and are aided by the English, August.
" Battle of Rolica, Portugal, August 19th.
" Battle of Vimiera, Portugal, August 21st.
" Convention of Cintra,—French evacuation of Portugal.
" Napoleon enters Madrid, the capital of Spain, December 4th.
1809 Battle of Corunna, Spain,—victory and death of Sir John Moore, January 16th.
" Surrender of Saragossa to the French after a long siege, February 20th.
" James Madison inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th.
" King Gustavus IV. of Sweden deposed by the Swedish Senate, March 13th.
" Sweden cedes Finland to Russia by the Peace of Frederikshamm.
" War breaks out between France and Austria, April.

1809 Battles of Abensberg and Eckmuhl, Bavaria, April 19th–22d.
" Napoleon enters Vienna, May 13th.
" Battles of Aspern and Esslingen, Austria, May 21st, 22d.
" Eugene Beauharnais defeats the Austrians at Raab, May.
" Revolt of the Tyrolese against the Bavarian Government.
" Unfortunate expedition of the English to the island of Walcheran.
" Pope Pius VII. imprisoned in France, July.
" Battle of Wagram, Austria, July 5th and 6th.
" Battle of Talavera, Spain, July 28th.
" Beginning of the Revolution in Colombia, August.
" Peace of Schoenbrunn between France and Austria, October 14th.
" Napoleon's divorce from Josephine.
1810 Napoleon's marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, January.
" General Charles John Bernadotte elected Crown Prince of Sweden.
" Holland annexed to the French Empire.
" Beginning of the Revolution in Chili, July.
" Hidalgo begins the Revolution in Mexico, September 16th.
" Battle of Busaca, Spain, September 27th.
" Wellington's retreat to Torres Vedras, October and November.
1811 Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, causes a massacre of the Mamelukes.
" Attack of the Little Belt on the President, March 16th.
" Battle of Albuera, Spain, May 16th.
" Colombian Declaration of Independence, July 5th.
" Hidalgo, the Mexican insurgent chief, shot, July 27th.
" Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, November 7th.
1812 Earthquake at Caracas, South America.
" Louisiana admitted as a State of the American Union.
" Peace of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey.
" The United States declares war against England, June 19th.
" Napoleon declares war against Russia, June 22d.
" Napoleon crosses the Niemen and invades Russia, June 24th.
" Battle of Salamanca, Spain, July 22d.
" Hull's surrender of Detroit, Michigan, August 16th.
" Battle of Smolensko, Russia, August 17th.
" Battle of Borodino, Russia, September 7th.
" Napoleon enters Moscow, September 15th.
" Conflagration of Moscow, September 16th–19th.
" Battle of Queenstown, Canada, October 13th.
" Napoleon begins his retreat from Moscow, October 19th.
" Battles of Krasnoi, Russia, November 16th, 17th, and 18th.
" Terrible passage of the Beresina, December.
1813 Massacre of Frenchtown, Michigan, January 22d.

1813 Prussia joins Russia and Sweden in the war against Napoleon, Feb. 3d.
" Capture of York, or Toronto, Canada, by the Americans, April 27th.
" Battle of Lutzen, Germany, May 2d.
" First siege of Fort Meigs, Ohio, May 5th–9th.
" Battle of Bautzen, Germany, May 20th.
" Battle of Vittoria, Spain, June 21st.
" European Congress at Prague, Bohemia, July 4th.
" Second siege of Fort Meigs, Ohio, July 21st.
" Attack on Fort Stephenson, Ohio, August 2d.
" Austria joins the allies in the war against Napoleon, August 10th.
" Battle of Gros-Beeren, Prussia, August 23d.
" Battle of Katzbach, Prussia, August 26th.
" Battle of Dresden, Saxony, August 26th, 27th.
" Battles of Culm and Nollendorf, Bohemia, August 29th, 30th.
" Battle of Dennewitz, Prussia, September 6th.
" Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10th.
" Battle of the Thames, Canada, October 5th.
" Battle of Leipsic, Saxony, October 16th, 17th, and 18th.
" Napoleon begins his retreat from Leipsic, October 19th.
" War with the Creek Indians in Alabama, November.
" Battle of Chrysler's Field, Canada, November 11th.
" Mexican Declaration of Independence, November 13th.
1814 Invasion of France by the allied armies, January 1st.
" Denmark cedes Norway to Sweden by the Peace of Kiel, January.
" Pope Pius VII. restored to his authority in Rome, January.
" Battle of Brienne, France, January 27th.
" Battle of La Rothiere, France, February 1st.
" Napoleon's victory at Montereau, February 18th.
" Battle of Tohopeka, or Great Horse Shoe, Alabama, March 27th.
" First capitulation of Paris to the allies, March 31st.
" Treaty of Fontainbleau,—Napoleon's abdication, April 11th.
" Battle of Toulouse, France,—Wellington defeats Soult, April 11th.
" Napoleon arrives in Elba, May 4th.
" Louis XVIII. placed on the throne of France, May 20th.
" First Peace of Paris between France and the allies, May 30th.
" Battle of Chippewa, Canada, July 5th.
" Battle of Lundy's Lane, Canada, July 25th.
" Battle of Bladensburg, Maryland, August 24th.
" Washington City captured and burned by the British, August 24th.
" Battle of Plattsburg, New York, September 11th.
" Battle of North Point, Maryland, September 12th.
" British bombardment of Fort McHenry, Maryland, Sept. 12th–14th.
" A Congress of European Powers meets at Vienna, October 2d.

1814 Jackson's invasion of Florida and capture of Pensacola, November.
" Battle below New Orleans, Louisiana, December 23d.
" Peace of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, Dec. 24th.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Louisiana, January 8th.
" Napoleon returns to France and recovers his throne, March.
" England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia combine against Napoleon.
" Napoleon compels the Prussians to evacuate Charleroi, Belgium, June 15th.
" Battles of Ligny and Quatre-Bras, Belgium, June 16th.
" Battle of Waterloo, Belgium, June 18th.
" Commodore Decatur humbles Algiers, June 30th.
" Second abdication of Napoleon, July 2d.
" Second capitulation of Paris, July 7th.
" Louis XVIII. restored to the throne of France, July 8th.
" Napoleon banished to St. Helena, where he arrives October 2d.
" The Holy Alliance formed, September 25th.
" The Germanic Confederation established.
" Second Peace of Paris between France and the allies, November 20th.
1816 Argentine Declaration of Independence, July 9th.
" Lord Exmouth humbles Algiers, August 27th.
" Indiana admitted as a State of the American Union, December.
1817 Battle of Chacabaco, Chili,—the Spaniards defeated.
" President James Monroe's inauguration, March 4th.
" Admission of Mississippi into the American Union.
" Raids of the Seminole and Creek Indians in Georgia.
" Republican conspiracy in England.
1818 Battle of Maypu and emancipation of Chili, April 5th.
" The Wahabees of Arabia subdued by Mehemet Ali.
" General Jackson's second invasion of Florida and seizure of Pensacola.
" Admission of Illinois as a State of the American Union.
1819 Spain cedes Florida to the United States.
" Popular demonstration at Manchester, England.
" European Congress at Aix la Chapelle.
" Alabama admitted into the American Union.
1820 Death of George III. of England and accession of George IV., January.
" Conquest of Nubia and Kordofan by the Pasha of Egypt.
" Revolution in Spain and reëstablishment of the Cortes Constitution.
" Revolution in Portugal and establishment of a liberal constitution.
" Revolution in Naples and establishment of a liberal constitution.
" The Holy Alliance restores absolute monarchy in Naples.
" Maine admitted into the American Union.
" The Missouri Compromise agreed to.
1821 Death of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, May 5th.

1821 Revolution in Piedmont crushed by Austrian power.
" Admission of Missouri as a State of the American Union, August 21st.
" Alexander Ypsilanti's proclamation to the Greeks.
" Commencement of the Greek War for Independence.
" Mexico becomes independent of Spain.
" San Martin rouses the Peruvians to revolution.
" War between Turkey and Persia.
1822 Don Augustin Iturbide created Emperor of Mexico.
" Brazil declared an independent empire.
" Desolation of Scio by the Turks.
1823 A French army restores absolutism in Spain.
" Surrender of Puerto Cabello to the Colombians.
" Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, overthrown.
1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, Greece, April 19th.
" Death of Louis XVIII. of France and accession of Charles X.
" General Lafayette's visit to the United States.
" The East-India Company involved in a war with the Burmese.
" A Federal Constitution adopted in Mexico.
" Battle of Junin, Peru, August 6th,—the Spaniards defeated.
" Battle of Ayacucho and emancipation of Peru, December 9th.
1825 General Guadalupe Victoria inaugurated President of Mexico, Jan. 1st.
" John Quincy Adams inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th.
" War between Russia and Persia.
" Death of the Czar Alexander I. and accession of Nicholas.
" France acknowledges the independence of Hayti.
1826 Bloody destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople.
" Surrender of Callao, Peru, to the Peruvians.
" Spanish American Congress at Panama.
" Capture of Missolonghi, Greece, by the Turks, August.
" Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, July 4th.
1827 Intervention of England, France, and Russia in favor of Greece.
" Battle of Navarino and annihilation of the Turko-Egyptian fleet, Oct. 20th.
" First Railroad in the United States built.
1828 Revolution in Mexico and flight of General Pedraza, November.
" War between Russia and Turkey.
" Abolition of the Test Act by the British Parliament.
" Establishment of the American System.
1829 General Andrew Jackson inaugurated President, March 4th.
" Catholic Emancipation Act passed by Parliament.
" Peace of Adrianople between Russia and Turkey.
1830 Death of George IV. and accession of William IV., June.

1830 The city of Algiers taken by a French fleet, July 4th.
" Revolution in Paris and dethronement of Charles X., July.
" Louis Philippe created " King of the French," August 9th.
" Belgium becomes an independent kingdom.
" Rebellion in Poland against Russian authority, November.
1831 Popular movements in Germany and Italy.
" Battle of Ostrolenka, Poland, May 20th.
" Fall of Warsaw and end of the Polish insurrection, September.
" Assassination of John Capo d' Istria, the Greek President.
" Abdication of Dom Pedro I. of Brazil and accession of Dom Pedro II.
" Mehemet Ali's first rebellion against the Ottoman Porte.
" Dissolution of the Republic of Colombia.
1832 Siege and capture of Acre, Syria, by the Egyptians.
" Battle of Homs, Syria, July 8th,—the Egyptians defeat the Turks.
" The Russians take the Circassian post of Himry, October 8th.
" President Bustamente overthrown in Mexico.
" Santa Anna chosen President of Mexico.
" Civil war in Portugal between Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel.
" Passage of the First Reform Bill by the British Parliament.
" Black Hawk War in Illinois and Wisconsin.
" President Jackson's collision with the U. S. Supreme Court.
" Nullification in South Carolina, November.
1833 Removal of deposits from the United States Bank.
" King Otho I. ascends the throne of Greece, March.
" The Sultan of Turkey cedes Syria to the Pasha of Egypt.
" The British Parliament abolishes slavery in the British West Indies.
" Death of King Ferdinand VII. of Spain and accession of Isabella II.
" Civil war begins in Spain between the Christinos and Carlists.
1835 Beginning of the Texan War for Independence, October.
" Capture of the Alamo by the Mexicans, December 2d.
" Commencement of the Seminole War in Florida, December 29th.
1836 Battle of San Jacinto, Texas, April 21st,—Santa Anna captured.
" Texas becomes an independent republic.
" Arkansas admitted into the American Union.
1837 Michigan becomes a State of the American Union.
" Martin Van Buren inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th.
" Death of William IV. of England and accession of Victoria, June.
" Rebellion in Canada against British authority.
" Osceola, the Seminole chief, treacherously made a prisoner, October.
1838 General Mexia's rebellion in Mexico.
" Vera Cruz, Mexico, attacked by a French fleet, November.
1839 Revolution in Peru and overthrow of General Santa Cruz.
" Mehemet Ali's second rebellion against the Sultan of Turkey.

1839 Battle of Nisib, Syria—the Egyptians defeat the Turks, June 24th.
" England's opium war with China begins.
" Anglo-Indian invasion of Afghanistan.
1840 Acre and Beyreut, Syria, bombarded and taken by the British navy.
" The remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. brought to Paris.
" Sanguinary insurrection in the city of Mexico.
1841 Disastrous retreat of the British from Cabul, Afghanistan.
" Canton, China, captured by the British and ransomed by the Chinese.
" Revolution in Mexico and downfall of Bustamente.
" General William Henry Harrison inaugurated President, March 4th.
" Death of President Harrison, April 4th.
" John Tyler's inauguration, April 6th.
1842 Domestic difficulties in Rhode Island.
" The Treaty of Washington settles the Maine boundary dispute.
" Treaty of Nankin between Great Britain and China, August 29th.
1843 Battles of Hyderabad, Maharajpore, and Punniar, India.
" Annexation of Scinde and Gwalior to British India.
" The Russians take the Circassian fortress of Akulgo by storm.
1844 First experiment with the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.
" The towns of Tangier and Mogadore, Morocco, bombarded by a French fleet.
" Revolution in Mexico and overthrow and banishment of Santa Anna.
1845 Florida admitted into the American Union, March 3d.
" Inauguration of President James Knox Polk, March 4th.
" Annexation of Texas to the United States, July 4th.
" Battle of Moodkee between the English and the Sikhs, December 6th.
1846 Battles of Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and end of the First Sikh War.
" The British Parliament repeals the Corn Laws.
" Commencement of hostilities between the Americans and Mexicans, April 26.
" Battle of Palo Alto, Texas, May 8th.
" Battle of Resaca de la Palma, Texas, May 9th.
" The United States declare war against Mexico, May 11th.
" Capture of Matamoras, Mexico, by General Taylor, May 18th.
" Revolution in Mexico and Santa Anna's restoration to power.
" Capture of Monterey, Mexico, by General Taylor, September 24th.
" Conquest of California by Colonel Fremont.
" Battle of Bracito, Mexico,—the Mexicans defeated by Colonel Doniphan, December 25th.
" Iowa admitted into the American Union, December.
1847 Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, February 22d and 23d.
" Battle of Sacramento, Mexico, February 28th.

1847 Siege and capture of Vera Cruz by General Scott, March.
" Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, April 18th and 19th.
" Battles of San Antonio, Contreras, and Churubusco, August 20th.
" Battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico, September 8th.
" Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico, September 13th.
" General Scott enters the city of Mexico, September 14th.
" The French conquest of Algiers completed by the surrender of Abd el Kader.
" Civil war in Switzerland between the Catholics and Protestants.
1848 Peace of Guadaloupe Hidalgo between Mexico and the United States, February 2d.
" Revolution in Paris and abdication and flight of Louis Philippe, Feb.
" Establishment of the Second French Republic, February.
" Popular movements in the German States, March.
" The First Revolution in Vienna, March.
" Revolution in Milan, Italy, and expulsion of the Austrians, March.
" Revolution in Berlin, March.
" Sicily's revolt against the King of Naples.
" Revolt of Schleswig-Holstein against the King of Denmark.
" First Communist rising in Paris, May 15th.
" The German National Assembly meets at Frankfort, May 18th.
" Archduke John of Austria chosen Regent of Germany.
" Wisconsin admitted into the American Union, May.
" Slavic insurrection in Prague, Bohemia, June.
" Great Communist insurrection in Paris, June.
" The old Austrian field-marshal Radetzky defeats the Sardinians, July.
" Second Revolution in Vienna, October.
" Siege and fall of Vienna, October.
" Dissolution of the Prussian National Assembly.
" Hungarian rebellion against the Austrian Emperor.
" Revolution in Rome and flight of Pope Pius IX., November.
" Establishment of a new Roman Republic, November.
" Louis Napoleon Bonaparte inaugurated President of France, Dec. 20th.
" Abdication of Ferdinand of Austria and accession of Francis Joseph.
1849 The Austrians under Prince Windischgratz enter Pesth, Hungary, January 5th.
" The Magyars lose the strong fortress of Essek, in Slavonia, Jan. 30th.
" Battle of Kapolna, Hungary, February 26th and 27th.
" The Emperor Francis Joseph proclaims a constitution for Austria, March 4th.
" General Zachary Taylor inaugurated President of the United States, March 5th.
" Renewal of the Schleswig-Holstein revolt against Denmark, March.

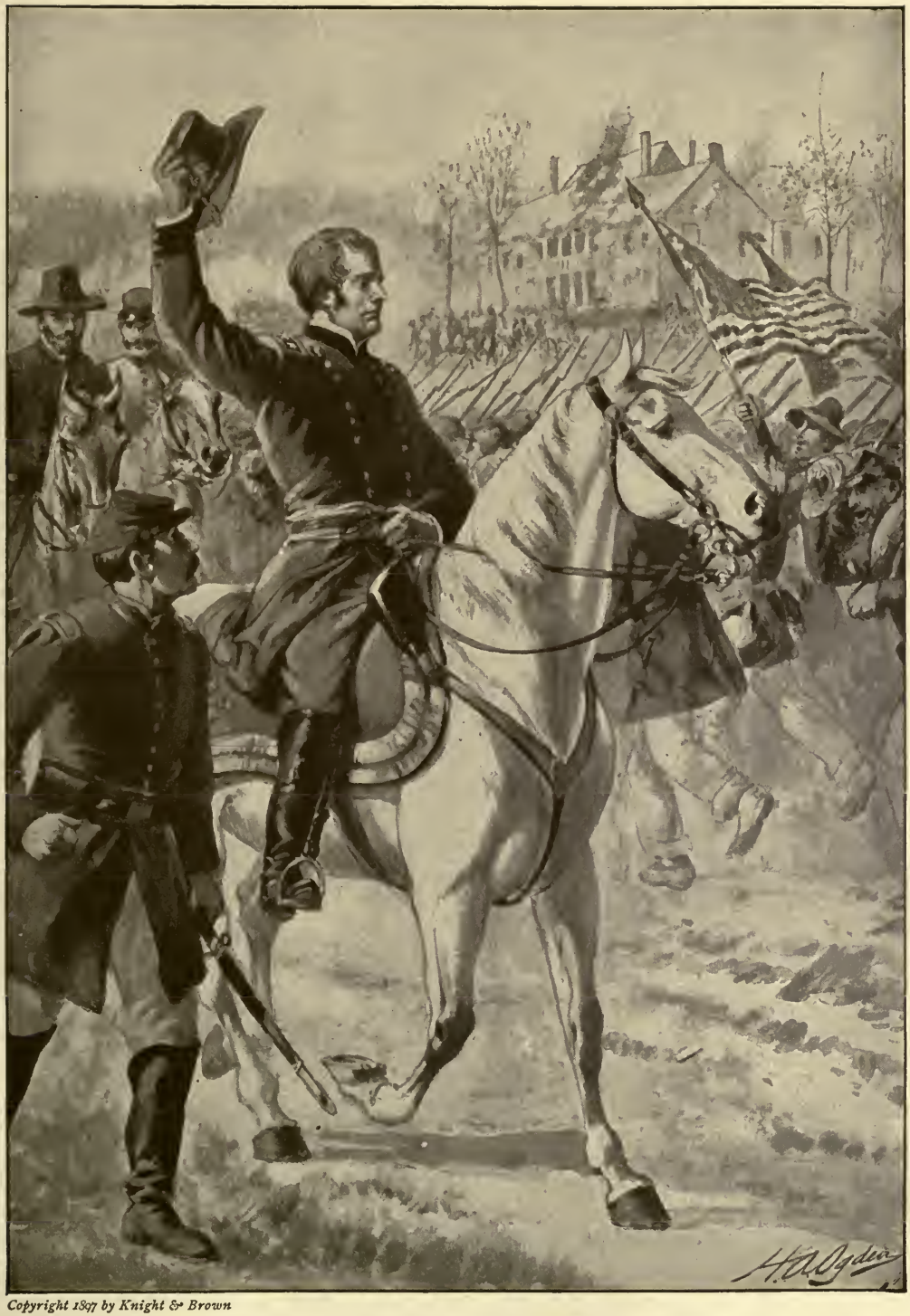
1849 Defeat of the Sardinians by Marshal Radetzky and abdication of Charles Albert.
" Terrific hand-to-hand fighting in Hungary, April.
" Hungarian Declaration of Independence, April 14th.
" Louis Kossuth created Governor of Hungary, April 14th.
" The Magyars under Görgey carry Buda by storm, May 21st.
" The Austrian armies expelled from Hungary, May.
" Invasion of Hungary by the Austrian and Russian armies, June.
" The Magyars under Bem driven from Transylvania.
" Surrender of Rome to a French army after a spirited siege, July 3d.
" Pope Pius IX. restored to his authority in Rome.
" Republican insurrection in Baden.
" Battle of Komorn, Hungary, July 11th.
" General Klapka's grand sortie from Komorn, August 3d.
" Terrific fighting in the Banat, Hungary, August 5th–8th.
" Battle of Temeswar,—defeat of the Magyars under Bem, August 9th.
" Governor Kossuth appoints Görgey Dictator of Hungary, August 10th.
" Görgey's treacherous surrender to the Russians at Villagos, August 13th.
" The Austrians under Radetzky reduce Venice after a long siege, August 25th.
" Surrender of Komorn to the Austrians, September 29th.
" Thirteen Magyar generals and staff-officers executed at Arad, Oct. 6th.
" The Punjab annexed to the Anglo-Indian Empire.
1850 Prussia becomes a constitutional monarchy, February 6th.
" Death of President Taylor, July 9th.
" Inauguration of Millard Fillmore, July 10th.
" Slavery agitation in the United States.
" The Compromise Act passed by the United States Congress, September.
" Admission of California into the American Union.
1851 Louis Kossuth's visit to the United States.
" War between France and Morocco.
" The Coup d' Etat of Louis Napoleon, December 2d.
1852 The Rebellion of Tae-ping-Wang in China begins.
" Second war between the English and the Burmese.
" Louis Napoleon proclaimed " Emperor of the French," December 2d.
1853 Subjugation of the Kaffirs of South Africa by the English.
" Marriage of the Emperor Napoleon III. with Eugenie de Montijo.
" Franklin Pierce inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th.
" Nankin, China, captured by the Tae-ping rebels.
" Santa Anna overthrows Arista's Administration in Mexico.
" War breaks out between Russia and Turkey, October.
" Russian invasion of Turkey.
1854 Turkish victories on the Danube.

1854 Siege of Silistria by the Russians.
" Alliance of England, France, and Turkey against Russia.
" Bombardment of Odessa by the allied fleets, April 22d.
" Allied expedition to the Crimea.
" Battle of Alma, September 20th.
" Siege of Sevastopol commenced, October 17th.
" Battle of Balaklava, October 25th.
" Battle of Inkermann, November 5th.
" Insurrection in Madrid and flight of the queen-mother.
" Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act by the United States Congress.
" Revolution in Mexico and final overthrow of Santa Anna.
1855 Death of the Czar Nicholas of Russia and accession of Alexander II.
" Sardinia joins the allies in the Crimean War.
" Sir Charles Napier's attack on Sweaborg, August 9th–14th.
" Fall of Sevastopol, September 9th.
" Capture of Kinburn by General Bazaine, October.
" Omar Pasha's victory over the Russians at the Ingour, November.
" Surrender of Kars, in Asiatic Turkey, to the Russians, Nov. 28th.
" Civil war in Kansas.
1856 Peace of Paris between Russia and the allies, March 30th.
" War between England and Persia.
" War of England and France against China.
" Bombardment and capture of Canton by the English.
1857 James Buchanan inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th.
" The Dred Scott Decision of the United States Supreme Court, March 6th.
" Mormon rebellion in Utah.
" Beginning of the Sepoy Mutiny in British India, April.
" Massacre of Delhi, India.
" Massacre of Cawnpore, India.
" Siege of Lucknow, India.
" General Havelock's victories over Nena Sahib on the Ganges.
" Battle of Mungarwar India, September 21st.
" Siege and fall of Delhi, India, September.
" Cawnpore attacked by 25,000 rebel Sepoys, December.
1858 Capture of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, after a siege, March 17th.
" Reduction of Gwalior, the last stronghold of the Sepoys, June.
" War of France and Spain against Anam.
" Civil war in Mexico between the Liberals and Conservatives.
1859 War breaks out between Austria and Sardinia, April.
" France joins Sardinia against Austria in the Italian War, May.
" Battle of Montebello, Italy, May 20th.
" Battle of Magenta, Italy, June 4th.
" Battle of Melegnano, Italy, June 8th.

1859 Battle of Solferino, Italy, June 24th.
" Peace of Villa Franca between France and Austria, July 11th.
" Capture of Schamyl, the Circassian chief, by the Russians, August.
" War breaks out between Spain and Morocco, October.
" John Brown's insurrection in Virginia, October 19th.
" Execution of John Brown by the authorities of Virginia, December 2d.
1860 The Spaniards under General Prim defeat 40,000 Moors, January 2d.
" Peace between Spain and Morocco, April.
" Capture of Pekin, China by the English and French.
" Treaty of Tien-tsin, between England, France, and China, October.
" Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States, November
" Rebellious movements in the Slave States.
" Secession of South Carolina from the American Union, Dec. 20th.
" General Garibaldi overthrows King Francis II. of Naples.
1861 Attack on the United States Government steamer "Star of the West," January 9th.
" Secession of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.
" President Lincoln's first inauguration, March 4th.
" Fall of Fort Sumter and beginning of the American Civil War, April 14th.
" President Lincoln calls for 75,000 militia, April 15th.
" Secession of Virginia from the American Union, April 17th.
" Massachusetts troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19th.
" Secession of North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee.
" Battle of Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10th.
" Battle of Carthage, Missouri, July 5th.
" Battle of Bull's Run, Virginia, July 21.
" Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10th.
" Capture of Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, August 29th.
" Capture of Lexington, Missouri, by the Confederates, September.
" Battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, October 21st.
" Battle of Belmont, Missouri, November 7th.
" Capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, by Admiral Dupont, Nov. 7th.
" The Czar Alexander II. of Russia promises serf-emancipation, February.
" Renewal of the Circassian war against the Russians, July.
" King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia created King of Italy.
" Allied English, French, and Spanish expedition against Mexico, December.
1862 Battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 19th.
" Capture of Roanoke Island, North Carolina, February 8th.
" Capture of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, by General Grant, February 16th.
" Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6th, 7th, and 8th.
" Victory of the Monitor over the Merrimac, March 8th.
" Capture of Newbern, North Carolina, by Burnside, March 14th.

1862 Battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23d.
" Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6th and 7th.
" Capture of Island No. 10, Mississippi river, April 7th.
" Capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, by Captain Gillmore, April 11th.
" Capture of Huntsville, Alabama, by General Mitchel, April 11th.
" Capture of Fort Macon, North Carolina, April 25th.
" Capture of New Orleans by General Butler and Admiral Farragut, April 28th.
" Evacuation of Yorktown, Virginia, by the Confederates, May 3d.
" Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5th.
" Capture of Natchez, Mississippi, by Admiral Farragut, May 12th.
" Capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the Spaniards.
" Capture of Corinth, Mississippi, by General Halleck, May 29th.
" Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31st and June 1st.
" Capture of Memphis, Tennessee, June 6th.
" The Seven Days' Battles near Richmond, Virginia, June 25th,—July 1st.
" Battle of Malvern Hill near Richmond, Virginia, July 1st.
" Defeat of General Pope's army between Manassas and Washington, August 23d–31st.
" Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 29th and 30th.
" Garibaldi's defeat at Aspromonte, Italy, August 29th.
" Battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14th.
" Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15th.
" Battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17th.
" Battle of Iuka, Mississippi, September 19th.
" Battles near Corinth, Mississippi, October 3d, 4th, and 5th.
" Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8th.
" Revolution in Greece and flight of King Otho, October.
" Insurrection in Poland against Russian authority.
" War between the whites and the Sioux Indians in Minnesota.
" Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7th.
" Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13th.
" Battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, Dec. 29th–Jan. 4th, 1863.
" Sherman's unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg, December 29th.
1863 President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, January 1st.
" Emancipation of the Russian serfs, February 1st.
" Prince George of Denmark becomes King of Greece.
" Battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, April 29th.
" Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2d, 3d, and 4th.
" Battle of Raymond, Mississippi, May 12th.
" Battle of Jackson, Mississippi, May 14th.
" Battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16th.
" Battle of Big Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 17th.

1863 Capture of Puebla, Mexico, by the French, after a spirited siege, May 18th.
" West Virginia becomes a State of the American Union, June 1st.
" Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 2d, and 3d.
" Surrender of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to General Grant, July 4th.
" Union victory at Helena, Arkansas, July 4th.
" Capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, by General Banks, July 8th.
" The draft riots in New York City, July 13th, 14th, and 15th.
" Capture of the City of Mexico by General Forey, June.
" Siege of Charleston, South Carolina, by General Gillmore.
" Capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, by General Steele, September 10th.
" Battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19th and 20th.
" Battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 23d, 24th, and 25th.
" Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, by General Longstreet, November.
1864 War of Prussia and Austria against Denmark, February.
" Grant made a Lieutenant-General, February.
" Battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20th.
" Massacre of Fort Pillow, Tennessee, April 12th.
" General Banks's Red River Expedition, Louisiana.
" The Archduke Maximillian of Austria, Emperor of Mexico.
" Capture of Doppel, Holstein, by the Prussians, April 18th.
" Battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 5th–13th.
" Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1st.
" Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia, June.
" Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June.
" Siege of Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, June.
" Fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, June 15th.
" Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, July 9th.
" Capture of the island of Alsen by the Prussians, July 9th.
" War of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation against Paraguay.
" War between Spain and Peru.
" War of England, France, and Holland in Japan.
" Russia suppresses the Polish insurrection.
" Peace of Vienna between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, October.
" Siege of Atlanta, Georgia, commenced by General Sherman, July 20th.
" Burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, July 30th.
" Farragut's victories in Mobile bay, August.
" Capture of Atlanta, Georgia, by Sherman, September 2d.
" Sheridan's victory at Cedar Creek, Virginia, September 22d.
" Sheridan's victory at Fisher's Hill, Virginia, October 19th.
" Nevada admitted into the American Union, October 31st.
" Reëlection of President Lincoln, November 8th.
" Sherman's grand march through Georgia, November and December.



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HOOKER AT CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 3, 1863

1864 Hood's army annihilated at Nashville, Tennessee, December 15th.
" Capture of Savannah, Georgia, by General Sherman, December 21st.
1865 Capture of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, by General Terry, January 15th.
" Capture of Wilmington, North Carolina, by Terry, February 22d.
" Charleston, South Carolina, evacuated by the Confederates, Feb. 18th.
" Lee's evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, April 3d.
" Surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9th.
" Capture of Mobile, Alabama, by General Canby, April 12th.
" Assassination of President Lincoln, April 14th.
" Andrew Johnson inaugurated President of the United States, April 15th.
" Surrender of Johnston's army in North Carolina, April 26th.
" Capture of Jefferson Davis near Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10th.
" Close of the Rebellion in the United States, May.
" Adoption of the 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution abolishing slavery.
" War between Spain and Chili.
" Russian conquests in Turkestan.
1866 Alliance of Peru, Chili, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela against Spain, January.
" Readmission of Tennessee into the American Union, June.
" The Seven Weeks' War of Prussia and Italy against Austria begins, June 14th.
" Battle of Custozza, Italy, June 24th.
" Battle of Sadowa, Bohemia, July 3d.
" Naval battle off the island of Lissa,—Austrian victory.
" The Atlantic Telegraph Cable successfully laid, June.
" Peace of Prague between Austria and Prussia, August 23d.
" The North German Confederation established.
" Peace of Vienna between Austria and Italy, October 3d.
" Insurrection in the island of Candia against the Turks.
" The French forces under Marshal Bazaine evacuate Mexico, December.
1867 Nebraska admitted as a State of the American Union, January 15th.
" The Dominion of Canada established by the British Parliament, Feb.
" Passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill by the United States Congress, March.
" Purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States, March.
" Siege of Vera Cruz and Mexico by the Liberals of Mexico.
" Capture and execution of the Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro, June 19th.
" Passage of the Second Reform Bill by the British Parliament, August.
" Garibaldi's movement on Rome, September.
" War between Great Britain and Abyssinia, November.
1868 Impeachment of President Johnson, February.

1868 King Theodore of Abyssinia defeated and killed by the English, April.
" Acquittal of President Johnson after a trial of several weeks, May 16th.
" Revolution in Spain and flight of Queen Isabella II., September.
" General U. S. Grant elected President of the United States, Nov. 3d.
" Insurrection in Cuba against Spanish authority, November.
1869 Inauguration of President Grant, March 4th.
" Completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, May.
" Disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, August.
" Carlist insurrection in Spain, August.
" Republican insurrection in Spain, September.
1870 President Lopez of Paraguay defeated and killed by the Brazilians.
" Adoption of the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution.
" Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern a candidate for the crown of Spain.
" France declares war against Prussia, July 15th.
" Prussian invasion of France, July 30th.
" Skirmish at Saarbrucken, August 2d.
" Battle of Weissenburg, August 4th.
" Battles of Woerth and Forbach, August 6th.
" Great battles near Metz, August 14th–18th.
" Battle of Gravelotte, France, August 18th.
" Battle of Beaumont, France, August 30th and 31st.
" Battle of Sedan, France, September 1st.
" Surrender of McMahon's army and of Napoleon III., September 2d.
" Revolution in Paris and establishment of the Third French Republic, September 4th.
" Siege of Strassburg by the Germans, August and September.
" Investment and siege of Paris by the Germans, September 16th.
" Italian military occupation of Rome, September 20th.
" Surrender of Strassburg to the Germans, September 27th.
" Bazaine's surrender of Metz, October 27th.
" French victories near Orleans, November 9th and 10th.
" The Duke of Aosta elected King of Spain with title of Amadeus I., November 17th.
1871 Bombardment of Paris by the Germans, January.
" Battle of St. Quentin, France, January.
" Battle of Vendome, France, January 6th.
" Battle of Le Mans, France, January 11th.
" Battle of Belfort, France, January.
" King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, Jan. 19th.
" Capitulation of Paris to the Germans, January 27th.
" The French National Assembly meets at Bordeaux, February 14th.
" Peace of Paris between France and Germany, March 2d.
" Red Republican insurrection breaks out in Paris, March 17th.

1871 Battle of Courbevoie, near Paris, April 3d.
" Siege and bombardment of Paris by the Versaillists, April and May.
" Terrible fighting in Paris, May 21st–27th.
" Battle of Pere la Chaise, Paris, May 27th.
" End of the Paris rebellion, May 28th.
" Treaty of Washington between the United States and England, May.
" Victories of the United States navy over the Koreans, June 10th–11th.
" Revolution and civil war in Mexico, October.
1872 Carlist insurrection in Spain, June.
" Death of President Juarez of Mexico, June 18th.
" Close of the Mexican civil war and presidency of Lerdo de Tejada.
" The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal.
" General Grant reëlected President of the United States, November 5th.
" Death of Horace Greeley, November 29th.
1873 Death of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon III., January 9th.
" Abdication of King Amadeus of Spain and establishment of a Spanish Republic, February 11th.
" Second inauguration of President Grant, March 4th.
" Abolition of slavery in the Spanish island of Porto Rico and dissolution of the Spanish National Assembly, March 22d.
" Carlist insurrection in Spain.
" War between Russia and Khiva.
" Domestic difficulties in Louisiana.
" War with the Modoc Indians in Oregon.
" Resignation of President Thiers and election of Marshal McMahon as President of France, May 24th.
" War between the British and the Ashantees.
" Communist insurrection in Spain.
" War between the Dutch and the Atcheenese of Sumatra.
" The Virginius dispute between Spain and the United States.
" Bombardment of Cartagena, Spain, by the Government forces.
1874 Coup d' etat of General Pavia in Spain, January 2d.
" Passage of a military bill by the German Parliament.
" Fall of Cartagena, Spain, January 14th.
" Capture of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, by the British, February.
" Fall of Gladstone's Ministry in England, February.
" Egyptian victories in Darfur.
" Siege of Bilbao, Spain, by the Carlists, March and April.
" Relief of Bilbao by Marshal Serrano's army, May 1st.
" Civil war in Arkansas, April and May.
" Veto of the currency-inflation bill by President Grant, April.
" Republican defeat at Estella, Spain, and death of Marshal Concha, June 25th.

1874 Capture of Cuenca, Spain, by the Carlists, July 13th.
" Attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck, July 14th.
" Iceland's millenium, August.
" Insurrection in Louisiana, September.
" Prince Alfonso proclaimed King of Spain, December 31st.
1875 Enabling act of Congress for the admission of Colorado, March 4th.
" Centennial Celebration of Lexington and Concord, April 19th.
" Centennial Celebration of the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10th.
" Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration, May 20th.
" Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th.
" Insurrection in the Herzegovina against the Turks, July.
" Capture of Seo de Urgel, Spain, by the Alfonists, August.
" War between Russia and Khokand, September.
" General Kaufmann defeats 30,000 Khokand troops, September 4th.
" Khokand occupied by General Kaufmann, September 16th.
" War between Egypt and Abyssinia.
" War between the English and the Malays of Malacca, November.
" French Constitution completed, December.
1876 Suppression of the Carlist insurrection in Spain, March.
" Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia May 10–November 10.
" Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
" Colorado admitted into the American Union, July.
" Visit of Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, to the United States.
" War with the Sioux Indians in Montana.
" Massacre of General Custer and his detachment, June 25.
" Turko-Servian War, July, August and September.
" Disputed Presidential election in the United States.
" Civil war over the Presidency in Mexico.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, January 1.
" European Conference at Constantinople, January.
" General Porfirio Diaz overthrows his rivals in Mexico.
" Settlement of the Presidential dispute in the United States, February.
" President Rutherford Birchard Hayes inaugurated, March 5.
" War breaks out between Russia and Turkey, April.
" Russian invasion of Turkey, April.
" Siege of Kars, April and May.
" War with the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, June–September.
" Railroad labor riots in the United States, July.
" British annexation of the First Transvaal Republic.
" Defeat of the Russians in Armenia, June and July.
" Defeats of the Russians at Plevna, July 19 and 30 and September 12.
" Battles at the Shipka Pass, Bulgaria, August.

1877 Battles of Aladjah Dagh, Armenia, October and November.
" Battle of Deve Boyun, Armenia, November.
" Capture of Kars by the Russians, November 18.
" Capture of Plevna by the Russians, December 10.
1878 Death of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and accession of Humbert, January 9.
" Death of Pope Pius IX. and accession of Leo XIII., February 7.
" Russian victory at Philippopolis, February.
" Russian advance on Constantinople, February.
" British fleet approaches Constantinople, February.
" Anglo-Russian crisis, February.
" Russo-Turkish armistice, February.
" Peace of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey, March 2.
" Emperor William I. of Germany shot at by Hoedel, May 17.
" Emperor William I. wounded by Dr. Nobiling, June 2.
" Island of Cyprus ceded by Turkey to Great Britain, June.
" Congress of European Powers at Berlin, June 13–July 13.
" Treaty of Berlin, July 13.
" Austria-Hungary acquires Bosnia and Herzegovina, after a desperate struggle with the Bosnians, August and September.
" War with the Bannack Indians in Oregon.
" International Exposition at Paris.
" Activity of the Socialists of Germany and the Nihilists of Russia.
" Passage of a bill by the German Reichstag for the suppression of Socialism.
" War between Great Britain and Afghanistan, November and December.
1879 Resignation of President MacMahon of France and election of Jules Grevy as President of France, January 30.
" Definitive Peace of Constantinople between Russia and Turkey, February 8.
" War of Peru and Bolivia against Chili.
" War between the British and the Zulus in South Africa.
" Czar Alexander II. shot at by a Nihilist, April 14.
" Renewal of the Anglo-Afghan war, September.
" War with the Ute Indians of Colorado.
" Attempt to wreck the Czar's train near Moscow, December.
1880 Dynamite explosion in the Czar's Winter Palace, February 18.
" Lord Beaconsfield's Conservative Ministry in Great Britain succeeded by a Liberal Ministry under Gladstone, April.
" Turkey coerced by the European Powers under Great Britain's leadership to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro.
" General Gonzales elected President of Mexico, July.
" British defeat in Afghanistan, July 30.

1880 James Abram Garfield elected President of the United States, November 2.
" Agrarian agitation in Ireland.
" Chilian victories in Bolivia and Peru.
" Transvaal revolt against the British in South Africa, December.
1881 Boer victory over the British at Majuba Hill, February 27.
" Chili victorious over Bolivia and Peru.
" Inauguration of President Garfield, March 4.
" Assassination of the Czar Alexander II., March 13.
" Accession of Alexander III., March 14.
" Roumania made a kingdom, May 22.
" Russia's war with the Turkomans.
" Death of Lord Beaconsfield, April 19.
" French seizure of Tunis, May.
" President Garfield shot by Charles Jules Guiteau, July 2.
" Passage of the Irish Land Act by the British Parliament, August.
" Death of President Garfield, September 19.
" Inauguration of President Arthur, September 20.
" The Yorktown Centennial, October 19.
1882 Servia made a Kingdom, March 6.
" Assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, May 6.
" Persecution of Russian Jews.
" Herzegovinian revolt against Austria-Hungary.
" Arabi Pasha's rebellion against the Khedive of Egypt.
" Bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by a British fleet under Admiral Seymour, July 11–13.
" The Egyptian rebels under Arabi Pasha overthrown by the British under Sir Garnet Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir, September 13.
1883 French war in Madagascar.
" French war in Tonquin.
" El Mahdi's victory over the Egyptians at El Obeid, November.
" Hicks Pasha defeated and killed by the Egyptian rebels, December 3.
1884 Baker Pasha defeated by the Egyptian rebels, February 4.
" Sinkat taken and its garrison massacred by the Egyptian rebels, February 11.
" Tokar taken by the Egyptian rebels, February 21.
" General Graham defeats the Egyptian rebels at Teb, February 29, and at Tamanieb, March 13 and 27.
" Massacre of the garrisons of Shendy and Berber by the Egyptian rebels, April 15 and May 26.
" France's war with China.
" Capture of Keelung, China, by the French navy, August 5.
" Bombardment of Foochow, China, by the French navy, August 23–25.

1884 War between France and China, August.
" French reoccupation of Keelung and seizure of Formosa, October.
" Chinese repulsed by the French at Kep, in Tonquin, October.
" French repulsed by the Chinese at Tamsui, Formosa, October 12.
" Chinese defeated by the French at Tuyen-Kwang, October 13.
" Passage of the Franchise Bill by the British Parliament.
" General Porfirio Diaz elected President of Mexico, July.
" Grover Cleveland elected President of the United States, November 4.
" Kongo Free State established in Central Africa.
" World's Fair at New Orleans.
1885 French capture the Keelung coal mines, January 25.
" French occupied Langson, February 14.
" Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
" Disastrous French defeat at Langson, March.
" Peace between France and China, April 3.
" Gladstone's resignation and Lord Salisbury's first Ministry, June 22.
" French in Anam attacked by Anamites, July 6.
" Ex-President Grant's death, July 23.
" Grant's funeral pageant in New York City, August 8.
" Eastern Roumelia's union with Bulgaria, September 18.
" French victory over the Anamites, October 26.
" Death of El Mahdi.
" British conquest of Burmah.
" Servo-Bulgarian War, October, November and December.
" Death of King Alfonso XII. of Spain, November 25.
" Accession of King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, November 26.
" Reëlection of President Grevy, of France, December 28.
1886 Gladstone's second Ministry begun, February 1.
" Chicago Anarchist riot, May 6.
" Dispute between the United States and Mexico.
" Dispute between the United States and Canada.
" Gladstone's Home Rule Bill defeated, June.
" Lord Salisbury's second Ministry begun, July 20.
" Prince Alexander of Bulgaria deposed by Russia, August.
" Earthquake at Charleston, South Carolina, August 31.
" Renewal of the Irish agrarian agitation.
" Discovery of the Rand gold mines.
" Dedication of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, October 26.
1887 Osman Digma defeated by the Abyssinians.
" Italians defeated by the Abyssinians, February.
" Italy's annexation of Massowah.
" New Coercion Bill for Ireland.
" Jubilee Anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession, June 20.

1887 Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg elected Prince of Bulgaria, July 7.
" Centennial Anniversary of the formation of the United States Constitution at Philadelphia, September 15–17.
" Execution of the Chicago Anarchists, November 11.
" Resignation of President Grevy, December 2.
" Sadi-Carnot elected President of France, December 3.
1888 Death of Emperor William I. of Germany, March 9.
" Accession of Emperor Frederick III. in Germany, March 9.
" Death of Frederick III., June 15.
" Accession of William II., June 15.
" British Indian invasion of Thibet.
" British Indian conquest of the Black Mountain tribes.
" Reëlection of President Diaz in Mexico, July.
" Benjamin Harrison elected President of the United States, November 6.
" British-Egyptian victories over the Mahdists on the Upper Nile.
" British-Egyptian victory over the Mahdists at Suakin, December 20.
1889 Dispute between the United States and Germany about Samoa, January.
" General Boulanger's election to the French National Assembly, January 26.
" Admission of Montana, Washington, North Dakota and South Dakota into the Union, February 22.
" Inauguration of President Benjamin Harrison, March 4.
" King Milan's abdication in Servia and accession of Alexander I., March 6.
" Emin Bey's victories over the Mahdists.
" King John of Abyssinia killed in battle with the Mahdists at Metemneh, March 10.
" Persecution of General Boulanger, April.
" Centennial Anniversary of President Washington's inauguration in New York City, April 30.
" Johnstown calamity, May 31.
" Overwhelming Republican victory in the French elections, September 22.
" Overthrow of the Emperor Dom Pedro II. and establishment of the Brazilian Republic, November.
" International Exposition in Paris.
" Pan-American Congress at Washington.
" British-Portuguese dispute.
1890 Bismarck's retirement and General von Caprivi as Chancellor, March.
" French war in Dahomey.
" French victories over rebels in Tonquin, April.
" Renewal of the persecution of Russian Jews.
" Partition of Africa.
" British cession of Heligoland to Germany.
" Passage of the McKinley Tariff Act by the United States Congress.

1890 Passage of the Sherman Silver Act by the United States Congress.
" Admission of Idaho and Wyoming into the Union.
" Liberal rising in the Swiss canton of Ticino, September 11.
" Major Panitza's conspiracy in Bulgaria.
" Manipur revolt in British India, September 21.
" Death of William III., King of Holland, and accession of Queen Wilhelmina, November 23.
" War with the Sioux Indians in Nebraska and South Dakota, December.
" Sitting Bull shot dead by Indian police, December 15.
1891 Subjugation of the Sioux, January.
" Civil war in Chili begun, January.
" Egyptian victory over the Dervishes at Suakin, January 27.
" Egyptian capture of Handoub, January 28.
" Egyptian capture of Tokar and defeat of the Dervishes, February 19.
" New Orleans lynching trouble between the United States and Italy.
" Valparaiso incident difficulty between the United States and Chili.
" Alaskan seal fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain.
" Ex-Queen Natalie's expulsion from Servia, May.
" Switzerland's six hundredth anniversary, August 12.
" Overthrow and suicide of President Balmaceda in Chili, September.
" British suppression of the Manipur revolt in India, September 13.
" Death of ex-President Grevy, September 9.
" Suicide of General Boulanger, September 30.
" Death of Charles Stewart Parnell, October 7.
" British expansion in South Africa.
" Famine in Russia.
" Republican revolt at Oporto, Portugal, crushed.
" Portuguese troubles in Mozambique and Guinea.
" Revolt against the Portuguese in Goa, India.
" Anarchist outrages in Spain.
" Franco-Russian Alliance.
" Civil war in Brazil, November and December.
1892 Reëlection of President Porfirio Diaz in Mexico, July.
" Strike at Homestead, Pa., July.
" Anarchist outrages in Paris.
" Republican centennial in Paris, September 22.
" Gladstone's fourth Ministry begun, August 18.
" World's Fair at Madrid in honor of Columbus.
" Cleveland's second election as President, November 8.
" Panama Canal scandal and investigation in Paris, December.
1893 Trial and imprisonment of the Panama Canal directors.
" Monarchy overthrown and a republic established in Hawaii, January 19.
" President Cleveland's second inauguration, March 4.

1893 King Alexander's coup d' etat in Servia, April 13.
" World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, May 1–October 30.
" Seal fisheries arbitration between the United States and Great Britain decided, August 15.
" Anti-silver coinage in British India.
" Manchester Ship Canal finished, June 1.
" Matabele revolt against the British in South Africa.
" Gladstone's Second Home Rule Bill rejected by the House of Lords, September 22.
" Financial panic and business depression in the United States.
" Repeal of the Sherman Silver Act.
" France's quarrel with Siam, July.
" Final overthrow of the Boulangist war party in France.
" Continued Anarchist outrages in Spain.
" Vaillant's bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, December 9.
" Other Anarchist outrages in Paris.
" Revolt under Admirals de Mello and da Gama in Brazil.
1894 Admiral Benham's bold action in Brazil, January.
" Siam's cession of territory to France, January.
" Gladstone's retirement and Lord Rosebery's succession, March.
" Dispensary troubles in South Carolina, April.
" Assassination of President Sadi-Carnot, June 24.
" Casimir-Perier elected President of France, June 27.
" Great railway strike at Chicago, July.
" Passage of the Wilson Tariff Act by the United States Congress, August.
" Admission of Utah.
" General von Caprivi succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor of Germany, October 26.
" Death of the Czar Alexander III., November 1.
" Accession of the Czar Nicholas II., November 2.
" Turkish massacres in Armenia.
" Spain's dispute with Morocco.
" World's Fair at Antwerp, Belgium.
" Frontier troubles in the North-west of British India.
1895 British occupation of Wazaristan and Chitral.
" Philippine and Cuban rebellions against Spain.
" Italian victory over the Abyssinians near Antola, January 13, 14.
" Resignation of President Casimir-Perier, January 16.
" Felix Faure elected President of France, January 18.
" Italian victory at Senafa and capture of Adigrat, March 25.
" Alliança trouble between Spain and the United States, March.
" Continued Turkish massacres in Armenia.
" Kongo Free State annexed to Belgium.

1895 Opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal, June.
" Lord Salisbury's third Ministry begun, June.
" Assassination of M. Stamboloff in Bulgaria, July 15.
" Coup d' etat of the Crown Prince of Greece.
" Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, September 18–December 18.
" French war in Senegambia.
" French war in Madagascar.
" French capture of Antananarivo, October 21.
" French protectorate over Madagascar, October 21.
" Pamir delimitation agreement between Great Britain, Afghanistan, Russia and China.
" Great Italian defeat by the Abyssinians, December.
" President Cleveland's warlike message on the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute, December 17.
" Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, December.
1896 Defeat of the Jameson raiders by the Boers, January.
" Great Italian defeat by the Abyssinians near Adown, March 1.
" French annexation of Madagascar.
" British-Ashantee war.
" British-Egyptian victories under General Kitchener over the Dervishes.
" Matabele and Mashona revolt against the British suppressed.
" The usurper in Zanzibar overthrown by a British squadron.
" Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, June.
" British wars in Chitral and Afghanistan.
" Massacre of Armenians in Constantinople, September 6.
" Peace between Italy and Abyssinia, October 26.
" Hungary's millennial anniversary.
" William McKinley elected President of the United States, November 3.
1897 Inauguration of President McKinley, March 4.
" Græco-Turkish War, March, April and May.
" Passage of the Dingley Tariff Act by the United States Congress.
" British wars in West Africa.
" Assassination of Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8.
" Germany's acquisition of Kiao-Chau Bay in China.
" Russia's acquisition of Port Arthur and Talienwan, China.
1898 Greater New York organized, January 1.
" Destruction of the American battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor, February 15.
" Opening of the Spanish-American War, April 21.
" American blockade of the Cuban coast, April 22.
" Bombardment of Matanzas, April 27.
" Naval battle of Manila Bay, May 1.
" American invasion of Cuba, May.

1898 Fight at Cardenas, May 11.
" Fight at Cuenfuegos, May 11.
" Bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12.
" Gladstone's death, May 19.
" Bombardment of Santiago harbor forts, May 31.
" Hobson's bold exploit, June 3.
" Renewed bombardment of Santiago harbor forts, June 7.
" Skirmish at Guantanamo, June 10.
" General Shafter's invasion of Cuba, June 22–24.
" Battle of La Quisanas, June 24.
" Land battle of Santiago, July 1–3.
" Naval battle of Santiago harbor, July 3.
" Surrender of Santiago, July 14.
" American occupation of Santiago, July 17.
" Capture of Nipe, July 21.
" Bismarck's death, July 30.
" American conquest of Porto Rico, July and August.
" American invasion of the Philippines, May–August.
" Spanish repulse at Manila, July 31.
" Peace protocol signed at Washington, August 12.
" Annexation of Hawaii to the United States, August 12.
" Capture of Manila, August 13.
" British-Egyptian victory by General Kitchener over the Khalifa at Omdurman, September 2.
" Assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 4.
" Anglo-French dispute over the Fashoda incident, October–December.
" Chippewa Indian rising in Minnesota, October.
" The case of Captain Dreyfus agitated in France.
" Definitive Peace of Paris between Spain and the United States, December 10.
1899 Spanish retirement from Cuba, January 1.
" Filipino rising against the Americans, February 4.
" Three days' battle at Manila, February 4–6.
" Bombardment and capture of Iloilo, February 11.
" Death of President Faure of France, February 16.
" Emile Loubet elected President of France, February 17.
" Burning of Manila, February 22.
" Capture of Malolos, March 31.
" British and American bombardment of Samoan villages, March and April.
" Capture of Calumpit, in the Philippines, April 27.
" Capture of San Fernando, May 5.
" Bloemfontein Conference for the settlement of the British-Boer dispute, May.

1899 General Lawton's victories in the Philippines, June.
" Plot against King Alexander of Servia.
" Disarmament proposal of the Czar Nicholas II.
" The Hague Peace Conference.
" Russification of Finland.
" Reopening of the Dreyfus case.
" Second trial and conviction of Captain Dreyfus.
" Boer ultimatum and opening of the British-Boer War, October 9–11.
" Boer invasion of Cape Colony and Natal, October 11.
" Battle of Glencoe, October 20.
" Battle of Elandslaagte, October 21.
" Sieges of Kimberley, Mafeking and Ladysmith.
" Battle of San Jacinto, in the Philippines, November 4.
" Battle of Belmont, South Africa, November 22, 23.
" Battle of Graspan, November 25.
" Battle of the Modder River, November 28.
" Final overthrow of the Khalifa at Gedid by the British, November 29.
" Battle of Stormberg Junction, December 10.
" Battle of Magersfontein, December 11.
" Battle of Colenso, December 15.
" Death of General Lawton in the Philippines, December 19.
1900 Battles of Colesburg and Sunnyside, South Africa, January 1.
" Generals Wheaton's and Schwan's successes, January.
" Beginning of Guerrilla warfare in the Philippines January.
" Boer repulse at Ladysmith, January 6.
" British repulse at Spion Kop, January 23, 24.
" British repulse at Vaal Krantz, February 5–8.
" Relief of Kimberley, February 14.
" Battles around Paardeburg, February 18–27.
" Conje's surrender to Lord Roberts, February 27.
" Capture of Pieter's Hill, February 27.
" Relief of Ladysmith, February 28.
" Capture of Bloemfontein, March 13.
" Siege and relief of Wepener, March and April.
" Relief of Mafeking, May 17.
" Occupation of Johannesburg by Lord Roberts, May 31.
" Occupation of Pretoria by Lord Roberts, June 5.
" Boer guerrilla warfare begun, June 15.
" Fifth British-Ashantee war.
" Boer outbreak in China and siege of the foreign legations at Pekin, June–August.
" Murder of Baron von Ketteler, Germany's Minister in Pekin, June 20.
" German expedition to China.

1900 Assassination of King Humbert of Italy, July 29.
" Accession of Victor Emmanuel III. as King of Italy, July 30.
" International Exposition at Paris.
" Rescue of the besieged legations by the forces of Great Britain, France, Russian, Japan and the United States, August 14.
" Commonweath of Australia established.
" British Ministry sustained by the Parliamentary elections, September.
" Russian occupation of Manchuria.
" Prince Hohenlohe succeeded as German Chancellor by Count von Bülow, October.
" Reëlection of President McKinley, November 6.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria, January 22.
" Accession of Edward VII. as King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, January 23.
" Queen Victoria's funeral, February 2.
" President McKinley's inauguration, March 4.
" Capture of Aguinaldo, March 23.
" Death of the Dowager Empress Victoria of Germany, August 6.
" Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, May–October.
" Bellarmino's surrender, July 4.
" President McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz, September 6.
" Death of President McKinley, September 14.
" Vice President Roosevelt sworn in as President, September 14.
" Pan-American Congress in the city of Mexico.
" British war with the Mad Mullah of Somaliland.
" Outbreaks in Russian cities.
" Finland's extinction.
" Servia's new constitution.
1902 Students' riots in Moscow and St. Petersburg.
" Malvar's surrender, April 16.
" Moro revolt.
" Pacification of the Philippines.
" Exposition at Charleston, South Carolina.
" Cuban Republic established, May 20.
" Volcanic eruptions in the island of Martinique, May.
" Coronation of King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, May 17.
" Isthmian Canal Bill passed by the United States Congress, June.
" Arbitrary rule of King Alexander of Servia.
" Anti-Turkish revolts in Macedonia and Albania, July.
" Lord Salisbury's retirement and Balfour's succession, July 13.
" Fall of the Campanile at Venice, July 14.
" British victories over the Mad Mullah of Somaliland.
" Anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania.

1902 British and German warships blockade Venezuelan ports, November and December.
" Lord Curzon's Durbar at Delhi, December 29.
1903 Massacre of Jews at Kischeneff, Russia, April 18, 19.
" Usurpation of King Alexander of Servia.
" Assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia, June 11.
" Death of Pope Leo XIII., July 20.
" Election of Pope Pius X., August 4.
" Lord Salisbury's death, August 22.
" Panama's secession from Colombia, November 3.
1904 Great fire in Baltimore, February 7, 8.
" Russo-Japanese War begun, February 8.
" Russian vessels attacked and wrecked at Port Arthur and Chemulpo, February 8, 9.
" Destruction of the Petropavlovsk, with Admiral Makaroff on board, April 13.
" Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, April 30–September.
" Battles of Vafangow and Telissu, June.
" Battle of Kinchow, June.
" Second battle of Vafangow, July.
" Battle of Fenshui Pass, July.
" Battle near Port Arthur, July.
" British Indian occupation of Lassa, Thibet, August.
" Battle of Liao-Yang, September.
" Battle of the Sahke river, November.
" Siege and bombardment of Port Arthur.
" Reëlection of President Roosevelt, November 8.
" German war in South-west Africa.
" Revolutionary demonstrations in Russian cities, December.
1905 Fall of Port Arthur, January 2.
" Military massacre in St. Petersburg, January 22.
" Battle of the Hun river, January 26–30.
" Battle of Moukden, February 21–March 12.
" President Roosevelt's second inauguration, March 4.
" Great Japanese naval victory in the China Sea, May 27, 28.
" Lewis and Clarke Exposition at Portland, Oregon, June 1–October.
" Dissolution of the union of Sweden and Norway, June 7.
" Peace of Portsmouth, September 5.
" Riots and massacres in Poland and in Moscow and other Russian cities.
" Mutinies of Russian warships at Odessa.
" Prince Charles of Denmark elected King of Norway as Hakon VII., November.

1906 Christian IX. of Denmark died; succeeded by Frederick VIII., January
" Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, April 7, 8.
" San Francisco wrecked by an earthquake, April 18.
" Election Disputes in Cuba; United States assumed control, September
" First parliament of Persia opened, September 12.
1907 Church and State Separation Law promulgated in France, January.
" Emperor of Korea abdicated, July 19.
" Financial panic in New York City, October.
1908 Carlos of Portugal assassinated; succeeded by Manuel II., February.
" Constitution of 1876 restored in Turkey and parliament granted, July 24

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS OF MODERN NATIONS.

THE POPES.

A. D.
42 St. Peter (crucified).
66 St. Clement I.
78 St. Cletus (martyred).
91 St. Clement II. (abdicated).
100 St. Evaristus (martyred).
109 St. Alexander I. (martyred).
119 St. Sixtus I. (martyred).
127 St. Telesphorus (martyred).
139 St. Hyginus.
142 St. Pius I. (martyred).
157 St. Anicetus.
168 St. Soterus (martyred).
177 St. Eleutherius.
193 St. Victor I. (martyred).
202 St. Zephyrinus.
219 St. Calixtus I. (martyred).
222 A Vacancy.
223 St. Urban I. (beheaded).
230 St. Pontianus (banished).
235 St. Anterus (martyred).
236 St. Fabian (martyred).
250 A Vacancy.
251 St. Cornelius.
252 St. Lucius I. (martyred).
253 St. Stephen I. (martyred).
257 St. Sixtus II. (martyred).
258 A Vacancy.
259 St. Dionysius.
269 St. Felix I. (died in prison).
275 St. Eutychianus.
283 St. Caius.
296 St. Marcellinus.
304 A Vacancy.
308 St. Marcellus (banished).
310 St. Eusebius.
311 St. Milchiades.
314 St. Sylvester I.

A. D.
336 St. Marcus.
337 St. Julius I.
352 Liberius (banished).
355 Felix II., anti-pope.
358 Liberius restored.
358 Felix II. again.
359 Liberius again (martyred).
366 St. Damasus I.
367 Ursinus (banished).
384 Siricius.
398 St. Anastasius I.
402 St. Innocent I.
417 St. Zozimus.
418 St. Boniface I.
422 St. Celestine.
432 Sixtus III.
440 St. Leo I. the Great.
461 St. Hilary.
468 St. Simplicius.
483 St. Felix III.
492 St. Gelasius I.
496 St. Athanasius II.
498 Symmachus.
498 Laurentius, anti-pope.
514 Hormisdas.
523 John I.
526 Felix IV.
530 Boniface II.
533 John II.
535 Agapetus I.
536 St. Silverius (banished).
537 Vigilius.
555 Pelagius I.
560 John III.
573 A Vacancy.
574 Benedict I.
578 Pelagius II.

590 St. Gregory I. the Great.
604 Sabinianus.
606 Boniface III.
607 Boniface IV.
614 St. Deusdedit.
617 Boniface V.
625 Honorius I.
639 A Vacancy.
640 Severinus.
640 John IV.
642 Theodorus I.
649 Martin I.
654 Eugenius I.
657 Vitalianus.
672 Adeodatus.
676 Domnus I.
678 St. Agathon.
682 St. Leo II.
683 A Vacancy.
684 Benedict II.
685 John V.
686 Conon.
687 Sergius I.
701 John VI.
705 John VII.
708 Sisinnius.
708 Constantine.
715 St. Gregory II.
731 Gregory III.
741 St. Zacharias.
752 Stephen II. (beginning of Pope's temporal power).
757 Paul I.
768 Stephen III.
772 Adrian I.
795 Leo III. (crowned Charlemagne).
816 Stephen IV.
817 Pascal I.
824 Eugenius II.
827 Valentine.
828 Gregory IV.
844 Sergius II.
847 Leo IV.
855 Benedict III.
855 Athanasius, anti-pope.
858 Nicholas I. the Great.
867 Adrian II.
872 John VIII.
882 Martin II.
884 Adrian III.
885 Stephen V.
891 Formosus (detested, corpse cast into Tiber).
896 Boniface VI. (deposed).
897 Stephen VI. (strangled in prison).
897 Romanus, anti-pope.
898 Theodore II.
898 John IX.
900 Benedict IV.
903 Leo V. (died in prison).
903 Christopher.
904 Sergius III. (immoral).
911 Anastasius III.
913 Landonius, or Lando.
914 John X. (stifled to death).
928 Leo VI.
929 Stephen VII.
931 John XI. (died a prisoner in St. Angelo Castle).
936 Leo VII. (zealous and pious).
939 Stephen VIII. (of fierce character).
942 Martin III.
946 Agapetus II. (of holy life).
956 John XII. (infamous, murdered).
963 Leo VIII.
964 Benedict V.
965 John XIII.
972 Benedict VI. (murdered in prison).
974 Domnus II.
974 Boniface VII.
975 Benedict VII.
983 John XIV.
984 John XV.
985 John XVI.
996 Gregory V.
999 Sylvester II.
1003 John XVII.
1003 John XVIII. (abdicated).
1009 Sergius IV.
1012 Benedict VIII.
1024 John XIX. (bought papacy).
1033 Benedict IX. (Pope at 12 years, deposed).
1044 Gregory VI. (abdicated).
1046 Clement II.
1047 Benedict IX. restored.
1048 Damasus II.
1048 St. Leo IX.
1054 A Vacancy.
1055 Victor II.
1057 Stephen IX.
1058 Benedict X.
1058 Nicholas II.
1061 Alexander II.
1073 Gregory VII. (Hildebrand)—a blest Pope.
1085 A Vacancy.
1086 Victor III.
1088 Urban II.
1099 Pascal II.
1118 Gelasius II. (became a monk).
1119 Calixtus II.
1124 Honorius II.
1130 Innocent II.

1138 Victor III., (Anacletus II. anti-pope).
1143 Celestine II.
1144 Lucius II.
1145 Eugenius III.
1153 Anastasius IV.
1154 Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare, an Englishman).
1159 Alexander III.
1181 Lucius III.
1185 Urban III.
1187 Gregory VIII.
1187 Clement III.
1191 Celestine III.
1198 Innocent III. (able Pope).
1216 Honorius III.
1227 Gregory IX.
1241 Celestine IV.
1241 A Vacancy.
1243 Innocent IV.
1254 Alexander IV.
1261 Urban IV.
1265 Clement IV.
1268 A Vacancy.
1271 Gregory X.
1276 Innocent V.
1276 Adrian V.
1276 Vicedominus (died next day).
1276 John XX. or XXI.
1277 Nicholas III.
1281 Martin IV.
1285 Honorius IV.
1288 Nicholas IV.
1292 A Vacancy.
1294 St. Celestine V. (resigned).
1294 Boniface VIII. (able Pope).
1303 Benedict XI. (poisoned).
1304 A Vacancy.
1305 Clement V. (first Pope at Avignon).
1314 A Vacancy.
1316 John XXII.
1334 Benedict XII. (Nicholas V. anti-pope at Rome).
1342 Clement VI.
1352 Innocent VI.
1362 Urban V.
1370 Gregory XI. (restores papal residence to Rome).
1378 Urban VI. (His severity caused Robert of Geneva to be elected as Clement VII).
1378 Clement VII., anti-pope.
1389 Boniface IX.
1394 Benedict XIII. (anti-pope at Avignon).
1404 Innocent VII.
1406 Gregory XII., anti-pope.
1409 Alexander V. (poisoned).
1410 John XXIII. (deposed).
1417 Martin V.
1424 Clement VIII. (resigned 1429).
1431 Eugenius IV. (deposed by Council of Basle).
1439 Felix V., anti-pope (resigned in 1449).
1447 Nicholas V.
1455 Calixtus III.
1458 Pius II. (Æneas Silvius).
1464 Paul II.
1471 Sixtus IV.
1484 Innocent VIII.
1492 Alexander VI. (worst of Popes).
1503 Pius III.
1503 Julius II. (warlike Pope).
1513 Leo X. (John de Medici).
1522 Adrian VI.
1523 Clement VII. (Julius de Medici).
1534 Paul III.
1550 Julius III.
1555 Marcellus II.
1555 Paul IV.
1559 Pius IV. (Cardinal de Medici).
1566 St. Pius V.
1572 Gregory XIII. (reformed calendar).
1585 Sixtus V. (able ruler).
1590 Urban VII. (died in 12 days).
1590 Gregory XIV.
1591 Innocent IX.
1592 Clement VIII.
1605 Leo XI.
1605 Paul V.
1621 Gregory XV.
1623 Urban VIII.
1644 Innocent X.
1655 Alexander VII.
1667 Clement IX.
1670 Clement X.
1676 Innocent XI.
1689 Alexander VIII.
1691 Innocent XII.
1700 Clement XI.
1721 Innocent XIII.
1724 Benedict XIII.
1730 Clement XII.
1740 Benedict XIV.
1758 Clement XIII.
1769 Clement XIV.
1775 Pius VI.
1800 Pius VII.
1823 Leo XII.
1829 Pius VIII.
1831 Gregory XVI.
1846 Pius IX.
1878 Leo XIII.
1903 Pius X.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

Anglo-Saxon Kings.

A. D.
827 Egbert.
838 Ethelwolf.
857 Ethelbald.
860 Ethelbert.
866 Ethelred I.
871 Alfred the Great.
901 Edward the Elder.
925 Athelstan.
940 Edmund I.
946 Edred.
955 Edwy.
959 Edgar.
975 Edward the Martyr.
978 Ethelred II.
1016 Edmund Ironside.

Danish Kings.

1017 Canute the Great (of Denmark).
1036 Harold Harefoot.
1039 Hardicanute (of Denmark).

Saxon Kings.

1041 Edward the Confessor.
1066 Harold.

Norman Kings.

1066 William the Conqueror (Duke of Normandy).
1087 William Rufus.
1100 Henry I. (Beauclerc). } Dukes of Normandy.
1135 Stephen (Count of Blois). } Dukes of Normandy.

The Plantagenets.

1154 Henry II. (Earl of Anjou). } Dukes of Normandy.
1189 Richard the Lion-hearted. } Dukes of Normandy.
1199 John. } Dukes of Normandy.
1216 Henry III.
1272 Edward I.

A. D.
1307 Edward II.
1327 Edward III.
1377 Richard II.
1399 Henry IV. } House of Lancaster.
1413 Henry V. } House of Lancaster.
1422 Henry VI. } House of Lancaster.
1461 Edward IV. } House of York.
1483 Edward V. } House of York.
1483 Richard III. } House of York.

The Tudors.

1485 Henry VII.
1509 Henry VIII.
1547 Edward VI.
1553 Mary I.
1558 Elizabeth.

The Stuarts.—Kings of England and Scotland.

1603 James I. (James VI. of Scotland).
1625 Charles I. (beheaded 1649).
1649 The Commonwealth (Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653; Richard Cromwell, 1658).
1660 Charles II.
1685 James II. (James VII. of Scotland), deposed 1688.
1689 William III. and Mary II. (William of Orange, Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic).
1702 Anne (England and Scotland united in 1707).

House of Brunswick.—Kings of Great Britain.

1714 George I. } Electors of Hanover.
1727 George II. } Electors of Hanover.
1760 George III. } Electors of Hanover.
1820 George IV. } Kings of Hanover.
1830 William IV. } Kings of Hanover.
1837 Victoria. ("Empress of India").
1901 Edward VII. ("Emperor of India").

KINGS AND QUEENS OF SCOTLAND.

Dynasty of Kenneth.

A. D.
843 Kenneth MacAlpine (first King of all Scotland).
854 Donald V.
858 Constantine II.
874 Ethus.
876 Gregory the Great.
893 Donald VI.

A. D.
904 Constantine III.
944 Malcolm I.
953 Induff.
961 Duff.
965 Cullen.
970 Kenneth III.
994 Constantine IV.
995 Kenneth the Grim.

1003 Malcolm II.
1033 Duncan I.
1039 Macbeth.
1057 Malcolm III., Canmore.
1093 Donald VII., or Donald Bane (deposed).
1094 Duncan II.
1094 Donald VII. (restored and deposed).
1098 Edgar.
1107 Alexander I., the Fierce.
1124 David I.
1153 Malcolm IV.
1165 William the Lion.
1214 Alexander II.
1249 Alexander III.
1285 Margaret (the "Maid of Norway").

Houses of Baliol and Bruce.

1292 John Baliol (deposed by Edward I. of England).
1296 Edward I. of England.
1306 Robert Bruce.
1329 David Rruce (driven away).
1332 Edward Baliol.
1342 David Bruce restored.

House of Stuart.

1371 Robert II.
1390 Robert III.
1406 An Interregnum.
1424 James I. (murdered).
1437 James II.
1460 James III. (murdered).
1488 James IV. (killed at Flodden).
1513 James V.
1542 Mary (beheaded in England in 1587).
1567 James VI. (became James I. of England in 1603).
1625 Charles I. (also King of England, beheaded in 1649).
1649 Under Commonwealth of England.
1660 Charles II. (also King of England).
1685 James II (James II. of England, deposed in 1689).
1689 William and Mary.
1702 Anne.
1707 Union of Scotland and England.

KINGS, EMPERORS AND PRESIDENTS OF FRANCE.

Merovingian Kings.

A. D.
481 Clovis.
511 Childebert I.
Clodimir.
Thierry I.
Clotaire I.
} Kingdom Divided.
584 Theodebert I.
548 Theodebald.
558 Clotaire I. sole king.
561 Charibert.
Gontram.
Sigebert I.
Chilperic I.
} Kingdom Divided.
575 Childebert II.
584 Clotaire II.
596 Thierry II.
Theodebert II.
} Jointly.
613 Clotaire II. sole king.
628 Dagobert I., the Great.
638 Clovis II.
Sigebert II.
} Jointly.
656 Clotaire III.
670 Childeric II.
670 Thierry III.
674 Dagobert II.
691 Clovis III.
695 Childebert III., the Just.
} Pepin d'Heristal, Mayor of the Palace.

A. D.
711 Dagobert III.
715 Chilperic II. (deposed).
717 Clotaire IV.
720 Chilperic II. restored.
720 Thierry IV.
737 An Interregnum.
} Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace.
742 Childeric III., the Stupid, (deposed in 751 by Pepin the Little, son of Charles Martel).

Carlovingian Kings.

751 Pepin the Little (son of Charles Martel).
768 Charlemagne, or Charles the Great (and Carloman until 771).
814 Louis le Debonnaire.
840 Charles the Bald.
877 Louis II., the Stammerer.
879 Louis III. and Carloman II.
884 Charles III. (usurper).
887 Hugh, or Eudes, Count of Paris.
898 Charles the Simple.
922 Robert.
923 Raoul, or Rudolf.
936 Louis IV., d'Outremer.
954 Lothaire.

986 Louis V., the Sluggard (deposed in 987 by Hugh Capet).

House of Capet.

987 Hugh Capet.
997 Robert the Pious.
1031 Henry I.
1060 Philip I.
1108 Louis VI., the Fat.
1137 Louis VII.
1180 Philip Augustus.
1223 Louis VIII., the Lion.
1226 Louis IX., or St. Louis.
1270 Philip the Hardy.
1285 Philip the Fair.
1314 Louis X.
1316 Philip the Tall.
1321 Charles the Fair.

House of Valois.

1328 Philip of Valois.
1350 John the Good.
1364 Charles V., the Wise.
1380 Charles VI.
1422 Charles VII., the Victorious.
1461 Louis XI.
1483 Charles VIII., the Affable and Courteous.
1498 Louis XII., the Father of his People.
1515 Francis I.
1547 Henry II.
1559 Francis II.
1560 Charles IX.
1574 Henry III.

House of Bourbon.

1589 Henry IV. (Henry III. of Navarre).
1610 Louis XIII.
1643 Louis XIV.
1715 Louis XV.
1774 Louis XVI. (beheaded 1793).

The First Republic.

1792 National Convention.
1795 Directory.
1799 Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul.

The First Empire.

1804 Napoleon I. (Bonaparte).

The First Bourbon Restoration.

1814 Louis XVIII.

The Hundred Days.

1815 Napoleon I. restored.

The Second Bourbon Restoration.

1815 Louis XVIII. restored.
1824 Charles X.

House of Orleans.

1830 Louis Philippe.

Second Republic.

1848 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President.

Second Empire.

1852 Napoleon III. (Louis Napoleon).

Third Republic.

1870 Provisional Government.
1871 Louis Adolphe Thiers, President.
1873 Maurice MacMahon, President.
1879 Jules Grevy, President.
1888 Sadi Carnot, President
1894 Casimir Perier, President.
1895 Felix Faure, President.
1899 Emile Loubet, President.
1906 M. Fallieres, President.

GERMAN KINGS AND EMPERORS.

Carlovingians.

A. D.
800 Charlemagne.
814 Louis le Debonnaire.
840 Lothaire.
855 Louis the German.
875 Charles the Bald (King of France).
877 An Interregnum.
880 Charles the Fat (deposed).
887 Arnulf.
898 Louis the Blind.
898 Louis the Child (deposed).

House of Franconia.

911 Conrad I.

House of Saxony.

919 Henry the Fowler.
936 Otho the Great.
973 Otho II.
983 Otho III.
1002 Henry II., the Saint (of Bavaria).

House of Franconia.

1024 Conrad II.
1039 Henry III.
1056 Henry IV.
1106 Henry V.

House of Saxony.

1125 Lothaire.

The Höhenstaufen.

1138 Conrad III.
1152 Frederick Barbarossa.

1190 Henry VI.
1197 Otho IV. and Philip of Swabia.
1218 Frederick II.
1250 An Interregnum of 23 years.

Different Dynasties.

1273 Rudolf of Hapsburg.
1291 Adolf of Nassau.
1298 Albert I. of Austria (Hapsburg).
1308 Henry VII. (of the House of Luxemburg).
1313 Louis of Bavaria and Frederick the Fair of Austria.
1330 Louis of Bavaria alone.
1347 Charles IV. } Kings of Bohemia.
1378 Wenceslas. }
1400 Rupert of the Palatinate.
1410 Sigismund (King of Hungary and Bohemia).

Austrian House of Hapsburg.

1438 Albert II., of Austria.
1440 Frederick III.
1493 Maximilian I. (first Archduke of Austria).
1519 Charles V. (Charles I. of Spain).
1556 Ferdinand I. } Archdukes of Austria, and Kings of Hungary and Bohemia.
1564 Maximilian II.
1576 Rudolf II.
1612 Matthias.
1619 Ferdinand II.
1637 Ferdinand III.
1657 Leopold I.
1705 Joseph I.
1711 Charles VI.
1740 An Interregnum.

House of Bavaria.

1741 Charles VII.

Austrian House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

1745 Francis I. } Kings of Hungary and Bohemia.
1765 Joseph II.
1790 Leopold II.
1792 Francis II. (until 1806).
1806 *Confederation of the Rhine.*
1815 *Germanic Confederation.*
1867 *North German Confederation.*

House of Hohenzollern.

1871 William I. } Kings of Prussia.
1888 Frederick.
1888 William II.

DUKES, ARCHDUKES AND EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

Margraves of Austria.

A. D.
928 Leopold I., the Illustrious.
973 Henry I., the Rebel.
1018 Albert I., the Victorious.
1056 Ernest the Valiant.
1075 Leopold II., the Beautiful.
1096 Leopold III.
1136 Albert II.
1136 Leopold IV., the Saint.
1140 Leopold V., the Liberal.
1142 Henry II.

Dukes of Austria.

1156 Henry II. (as Duke).
1177 Leopold VI., the Virtuous.
1194 Frederick I., the Catholic.
1198 Leopold VII., the Glorious.
1230 Frederick II., the Warlike.
1246 An Interregnum.

Austrian Dukes—House of Hapsburg.

1278 Rudolf I. (of Hapsburg).
1282 Albert I.
1305 Rudolf II.
1308 Frederick III., the Fair, and Leopold I.
1326 Frederick III. alone.

A. D.
1330 Albert II. the Wise, and Otho.
1339 Albert II. alone.
1358 Rudolf III.
1365 Albert III. and Leopold III.
1386 An Interregnum.
1395 William I. and his brothers and cousin Albert IV., the Wonder.
1411 Albert V., the Severe.
1437 Albert VI. (Emperor Albert II. of Germany).
1439 Ladislas.
1457 Frederick IV. (Frederick III. of Germany), and Albert VI.

Austrian Archdukes—House of Hapsburg.

1493 Maximilian I. (German Emperor).
1519 Charles I. (Emperor Charles V. of Germany).
1521 Ferdinand I. } Emperors of Germany.
1664 Maximilian II. }
1576 Rudolf I. (Emperor Rudolf II).
1608 Matthias. } Emperors of Germany.
1619 Ferdinand II.
1637 Ferdinand III.
1657 Leopold I.
1705 Joseph I.

1711 Charles II. (Emperor Charles VI. of Germany).
1740 Maria Theresa.
1780 Joseph II. } Emperors of Germany.
1790 Leopold II }
1792 Francis I. (Francis II. of Germany).

Emperors of Austria—House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

1804 Francis I. (Francis II. of Germany from 1792 to 1806).
1835 Ferdinand I.
1848 Francis Joseph.

ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG, DUKES AND KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Margraves of Brandenburg.

A. D.
1134 Albert I., the Bear.
1170 Otho I.
1184 Otho II.
1206 Albert II.
1221 John I. and Otho III.
1266 John II.
1282 Otho IV.
1309 Waldemar.
1319 Henry I., the Young.
1320 An Interregnum.
1323 Louis I., of Bavaria.
1352 Louis II., the Roman.
1365 Otho V., the Sluggard.
1373 Wenceslas of Bohemia.
1378 Sigismund of Bohemia (deposed).
1388 Jossus the Bearded.
1411 Sigismund restored.

House of Hohenzollern.

1415 Frederick I.
1440 Frederick II., Ironside.
1470 Albert III., the German Achilles.

Electors of Brandenburg—House of Hohenzollern.

1476 John III. (Elector in 1486).
A. D.
1499 Joachim I.
1535 Joachim II.
1571 John George.
1598 Joachim Frederick.
1608 John Sigismund.

Electors of Brandenburg and Dukes of Prussia—House of Hohenzollern.

1618 John Sigismund.
1619 George William.
1640 Frederick William the Great Elector.
1688 Frederick III.

Kings of Prussia—House of Hohenzollern.

1701 Frederick I. (Elector Frederick III).
1713 Frederick William I.
1740 Frederick II., the Great.
1786 Frederick William II.
1797 Frederick William III.
1840 Frederick William IV.
1861 William I. (became Emperor of Germany in 1871).
1888 Frederick III. } Emperors of Germany.
1888 William II. }

RUSSIAN GRAND-DUKES, CZARS AND EMPERORS.

Grand-Dukes of Kiev.

A. D.
875 Rurik.
879 Oleg.
913 Igor I.
945 Olga (widow regent).
955 Sviatoslav I.
973 Jaropolk I.
980 Vladimir the Great.
1015 Sviatopolk I.
1018 Jaraslav, or Jaroslaf I.
1054 Isiaslav I.
1073 Sviatoslav II.
1078 Wsewolod I.
1093 Sviatopolk II.
1113 Vladimir II.
1125 Mitislav.
1132 Jaropolk II.
A. D.
1138 Wiatschelav.
1139 Wsevolod II.
1146 Isiaslav II. and Igor II.
1153 Rostislav.
1149 Jurie, or George I.

Grand-Duke of Vladimir.

1157 Andrew I. }
1175 Michael I. }
1177 Wsevolod III. }
1213 Jurie, or George II. }
1217 Constantine. }
1238 Jaraslav II.
1245 Alexander Nevski.
1263 Jaraslav III.
1270 Vasili, or Basil I.
1275 Demetri I.

1281 Andrew II.
1294 Daniel Alexandrovitsch.
1303 Jurie, or George III. (deposed).
1305 Michael III.
1320 Vasili, or Basil II.
1325 Jurie, or George III. restored.
1327 Alexander II.

Grand Dukes of Moscow.

1328 Ivan, or John I.
1340 Simeon the Proud.
1353 Ivan, or John II.
1359 Demetri II. (Prince of Susdal).
1362 Demetri III. (Donskoi).
1389 Vasili, or Basil III. (Temnoi).
1425 Vasili, or Basil IV.
1462 Ivan, or John III., the Great.
1505 Vasili, or Basil V.

Czars of Moscow.

1533 Ivan, or John IV., the Terrible.
1588 Feodor, or Theodore I.
1598 Demetri.
1598 Boris Godonoff.
1605 Feodor, or Theodore II.
1606 Demetri (impostor).
1606 Vasili Zouinski.
1610 Ladislas VII. of Poland.

Russian Czars, Emperors and Empresses of the House of Romanoff.

1613 Michael Romanoff.
1645 Alexis.
1676 Feodor.
1682 Ivan V. and Peter I.
1689 Peter I., the Great. alone.
1725 Catharine I.
1727 Peter II.
1730 Anna.
1740 Ivan VI.
1741 Elizabeth.
1762 Peter III.
1762 Catharine II.
1796 Paul.
1801 Alexander I.
1825 Nicholas I.
1855 Alexander II.
1881 Alexander III.
1894 Nicholas II.

} Emperors and Empresses.

DUKES OF SAVOY, KINGS OF SARDINIA AND KINGS OF ITALY.

Duke of Savoy.

A. D.
1416 Amadeus VIII., the Pacific.
1440 Ludovic.
1465 Amadeus IX., the Saint.
1472 Philibert I., the Hunter.
1482 Charles I., the Warlike.
1489 Charles II.
1496 Philip Lackland.
1497 Philibert II., the Fair.
1504 Charles III., the Good.
1553 Emmanuel Philibert, Iron Hand.
1580 Charles Emanuel I., the Great.
1630 Victor Amadeus I.
1637 Francis Hyacinthus.
1638 Charles Emmanuel II.
1675 Victor Amadeus II.

Kings of Sardinia and Dukes of Savoy.

A. D.
1720 Victor Amadeus II.
1730 Charles Emmanuel III.
1773 Victor Amadeus III.
1796 Charles Emmanuel IV.

Kings of Sardinia—House of Savoy.

1802 Victor Emmanuel I.
1821 Charles Felix.
1831 Charles Albert.
1849 Victor Emmanuel II.

Kings of Italy—House of Savoy.

1861 Victor Emmanuel II.
1878 Humbert.
1900 Victor Emmanuel III.

KINGS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

Norman Dynasty.

A. D.
1131 Roger I.
1154 William I., the Bad.
1166 William II., the Good.
1189 Tancred.
1194 William III.

Hohenstaufen Dynasty.

1197 Emperor Frederick II., of Germany.
A. D.
1250 Conrad.
1254 Conradin.
1258 Manfred.

House of Anjou.

1266 Charles of Anjou.

Kings of Naples—House of Anjou.

1282 Charles I. of Anjou.
1285 Charles II.
1309 Robert the Wise.

1343 Joanna I.
1382 Charles III.
1382 Louis I.
1385 Louis II.
1386 Ladislas of Hungary.
1414 Joanna II. (to 1435).

Kings of Sicily—House of Aragon.

1282 Peter I. (III. of Aragon).
1285 James I. (II. of Aragon).
1295 Frederick II.
1337 Peter II.
1342 Louis.
1355 Frederick III.
1376 Maria and Martin.
1402 Martin I.
1409 Martin II.
1410 Ferdinand I.
1416 Alfonso I. (to 1435).

King of Naples and Sicily—House of Aragon

1435 Alfonso I. (to 1458).

Kings of Naples—House of Aragon.

1458 Ferdinand I.
1494 Alfonso II.
1495 Ferdinand II.
1496 Frederick II. (to 1501).

Kings of Sicily—House of Aragon.

1458 John of Aragon.
1479 Ferdinand the Catholic (to 1503).

Naples and Sicily under the Kings of Spain.

1503 Ferdinand III. (V. of Spain).
1516 Charles I. (of Spain and V. of Germany).
1556 Philip I. (II. of Spain).
1598 Philip II. (III. of Spain).
1621 Philip III. (IV. of Spain).
1666 Charles II. (of Spain).
1700 Philip IV. (V. of Spain).
1707 Charles III. of Austria (VI. of Germany).

King of Naples.

1713 Charles III. of Austria.

King of Sicily.

1713 Victor Amadeus of Savoy.

Kings of Naples and Sicily.

1720 Charles III. of Austria.
1735 Charles IV. (III. of Spain).
1759 Ferdinand IV.

Kings of Naples.

1806 Joseph Bonaparte,
1808 Joachim Murat.

King of Sicily.

1806 Ferdinand IV. (to 1815).

Kings of Naples and Sicily.

1815 Ferdinand IV. restored.
1825 Francis I.
1830 Ferdinand V.
1859 Francis II. (Kingdom annexed to Italy, 1861).

KINGS OF HUNGARY.

Dynasty of Arpad.

A. D.
1000 Stephen the Pius.
1038 Peter the German (deposed).
1041 Aba, or Owen.
1044 Peter the German restored.
1047 Andrew I.
1061 Bela I.
1064 Salamon.
1075 Geisa I.
1077 Ladislas I., the Pious.
1095 Colomon.
1114 Stephen II., Thunder.
1131 Bela II.
1141 Geisa II.
1161 Stephen III.
1173 Bela III.
1196 Emmeric.
1204 Ladislas II.
1205 Andrew II.
1235 Bela IV.

A. D.
1270 Stephen IV.
1272 Ladislas III.
1290 Andrew III.

Elective Kings of Different Dynasties.

1301 Wenceslas of Bohemia.
1309 Charles Robert of Anjou.
1342 Louis the Great (of Anjou, also King of Poland, 1370–1382).
1382 Mary ("King Mary").
1385 Charles of Durazzo.
1387 Sigismund (King of Bohemia and Emperor of Germany).
1437 Albert of Austria (Emperor Albert I. of Germany).
1439 Elizabeth.
1440 Ladislas IV. (King of Poland).
1444 An Interregnum.
1445 John Hunniyades (regent).
1458 Ladislas V.

1458 Matthias Corvinus.
1490 Ladislas VI. (King of Poland).
1516 Louis II.
1526 John Zapolya.

Austrian House of Hapsburg.

1526 Ferdinand I. (Archduke of Austria, and Emperor of Germany, 1556–1564).
1563 Maximilian (Maximilian II., Archduke of Austria and Emperor of Germany).
1572 Rudolf (Archduke of Austria and Emperor Rudolf II. of Germany).
1608 Matthias II. (Matthias, Archduke of Austria and Emperor of Germany).
1618 Ferdinand II. } Archdukes of Austria and Emperors of Germany.
1625 Ferdinand III. }
1647 Ferdinand IV.
1655 Leopold I. } Archdukes of Austria and Emperors of Germany.
1687 Joseph I. }
1711 Charles III. (Archduke Charles of Austria, and Emperor Charles VI of Germany).
1740 Maria Theresa (Archduchess of Austria and wife of Emperor Francis I. of Germany).
1780 Joseph II. } Archdukes of Austria and Emperors of Germany.
1790 Leopold II. }
1792 Francis I. (Archduke Francis of Austria to 1804, and Emperor Francis II. of Germany to 1806, and Emperor Francis I. of Austria, 1804–1835).
1835 Ferdinand V. (Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria).
1848 Francis Joseph (Emperor of Austria).

KINGS OF POLAND.

Dynasty of Piast.

A. D.
1000 Boleslas I.
1025 Micislas II.
1034 Richsa, queen-regent.
1037 An Interregnum.
1041 Casimir I.
1058 Boleslas II., the Intrepid.
1081 Ladislas I., the Careless.
1102 Boleslas III., Wry-mouth.
1138 Ladislas II.
1146 Boleslas IV., the Curled.
1173 Micislas III., the Old (deposed).
1177 Casimir II., the Just.
1194 Lesko V., the White (deposed).
1200 Micislas III. restored.
1202 Ladislas III.
1206 Lesko the White restored.
1227 Boleslas V., the Chaste.
1279 Lesko VI., the Black.
1289 An Interregnum.
1295 Premislas.
1304 Ladislas IV., the Short.
1333 Casimir III., the Great.

Elective Kings of Different Dynasties.

1370 Louis the Great (King of Hungary).
1382 Maria.

A. D.
1384 Ladislas V. (Jagello). } The Jagellos.
1434 Ladislas VI.
1444 Casimir IV.
1492 John Albert.
1501 Alexander.
1506 Sigismund I., the Great.
1548 Sigismund II.
1572 An Interregnum.
1573 Henry of Valois (afterward Henry III. of France).
1575 Stephen Bathori.
1586 An Interregnum.
1587 Sigismund III.
1632 Ladislas VII.
1648 John Casimir.
1668 An Interregnum.
1669 Michael Wiesnowiski.
1674 John Sobieski.
1696 An Interregnum.
1697 Frederick Augustus I. (Elector of Saxony).
1704 Stanislas Leczinski.
1709 Frederick Augustus I. restored.
1733 Frederick Augustus II. (Elector of Saxony).
1763 An Interregnum.
1764 Stanislas Poniatowski (deposed in 1795, when Poland's independence ended).

KINGS OF DENMARK.

Dynasty of Skiold.

A. D.
875 Gorm the Old.

A. D.
941 Harald Bluetooth.
991 Sweyn I.

1014 Canute the Great (conqueror of England, Sweden and Norway).
1035 Hardicanute.
1042 Magnus the Good, of Norway.
1047 Sweyn II.
1073 An Interregnum.
1076 Harald the Simple.
1080 Canute IV.
1086 Olaf the Hungry.
1095 Eric the Good.
1103 An Interregnum.
1105 Nicholas I.
1135 Eric Harefoot.
1137 Eric the Lamb.
1147 Sweyn III. and Canute V.
1154 Sweyn III. alone.
1157 Waldemar the Great.
1182 Canute the Pious.
1202 Waldemar the Conqueror.
1241 Eric IV.
1250 Abel.
1252 Christopher I.
1259 Eric V.
1236 Eric VI.
1320 Christopher II.
1334 An Interregnum.
1340 Waldemar III.
1375 An Interregnum.
1376 Olaf V.
1387 Margaret.
1397 Margaret and Eric VII (Eric XIII. of Sweden).
1412 Eric VII. alone.
1438 An Interregnum.
1440 Christopher III. of Sweden.

House of Oldenberg.

1448 Christian I.
1481 John.
1513 Christian II.
1523 Frederick I.
1533 Christian III.
1559 Frederick II.
1588 Christian IV.
1648 Frederick III.
1670 Christian V.
1699 Frederick IV.
1730 Christian VI.
1746 Frederick V.
1766 Christian VII.
1808 Frederick VI.
1839 Christian VIII.
1848 Frederick VII.
1863 Christian IX.
1906 Frederick VIII.

KINGS OF NORWAY.

A. D.
875 Harald Fairhair (Harfager)
934 Eric I.
940 Hako the Good.
963 Harald Graafeld.
977 Hako Jarl.
995 Olaf Trygvæson.
1015 Olaf the Saint.
1028 Canute the Great of Denmark.
1036 Magnus the Bastard.
1047 Harald Hardrada.
1066 Olaf III. and Magnus II.
1069 Olaf III. alone.
1093 Magnus Barefoot.
1103 Sigurd I., Eystein II. and Olaf IV.
1122 Sigurd I. alone.
1130 Magnus IV. and Harald IV.
1136 Sigurd II.
1136 Inge I., Eystein III., Hako III., and Magnus V.

A. D.
1162 Magnus V. alone.
1186 Swerro.
1202 Hako III.
1204 Guthrum.
1205 Inge II.
1207 Hako IV.
1280 Magnus VI.
1286 Eric II.
1299 Hako V.
1319 Magnus VII. (Magnus III. of Sweden).
1343 Hako VI.
1380 Olaf V. (Olaf II. of Denmark).
1397 *Norway united to Denmark by the Union of Calmar.*
1814 *Norway united with Sweden by the Peace of Kiel.*
1905 *Norway independent, under the House of Oldenburg, of Denmark.*
1905 Hako VII.

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

A. D.
1000 Olaf Skotkonung.
1026 Edmund Colbrenner.
1051 Edmund Slemme.
1056 Stenkil.

A. D.
1066 Halstan.
1090 Ingo I., the Great.
1112 Philip.
1118 Ingo II.

1129 Swerker I.
1155 Eric IX., the Pious.
1161 Charles VII.
1167 Canute.
1199 Swerker II.
1210 Eric X.
1216 John I.
1222 Eric XI., the Stammerer.
1250 Berger Jarl, regent.
1250 Waldemar I.
1275 Magnus I.
1290 Berger II.
1319 Magnus Smæk (deposed).
1350 Eric XII.
1359 Magnus Smæk restored.
1363 Albert of Mecklenburg.
1397 *Sweden united with Denmark by the Union of Calmar.*
1412 Eric XIII.
1440 Christopher.
1448 Charles III.
1471 An Interregnum.
1483 John II. (John I. of Denmark).
1502 An Interregnum.
1503 Steno Sture I.
1512 Steno Sture II.
1520 Christian II. of Denmark.

House of Vasa.

1523 Gustavus Vasa.
1560 Eric XIV.
1569 John III.
1592 Sigismund.
1599 Charles IX.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus.
1632 Christina (abdicated).
1654 Charles X.
1660 Charles XI.
1697 Charles XII.
1718 Ulrica Eleanora.
1721 Frederick of Hesse Cassel.
1751 Adolphus Frederick.
1771 Gustavus III. (murdered).
1792 Gustavus IV. (deposed).
1809 Charles XIII.

Kings of Sweden and Norway—House of Bernadotte.

1818 Charles XIV.
1844 Oscar I.
1859 Charles XV.
1872 Oscar II.
1908 Gustave V.

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

House of Burgundy.

A. D.
1139 Alfonso I. (Son of Henry of Burgundy).
1185 Sancho I.
1212 Alfonso II., the Fat.
1223 Sancho II., the Idle.
1248 Alfonso III.
1279 Denis (the "Father of his Country").
1325 Alfonso IV., the Brave.
1357 Pedro the Severe.
1367 Ferdinand I.
1385 John I., the Bastard.
1433 Duarte (Edward).
1438 Alfonso V., the African.
1481 John II., the Perfect.
1495 Manuel the Great.
1521 John III., the Great.
1557 Sebastian.

A. D.
1578 Henry.
1580 Antonio.
1580 *Portugal united with Spain for sixty years.*

House of Braganza.

1640 John IV.
1656 Alfonso VI.
1683 Pedro II.
1706 John V.
1750 Joseph.
1777 Pedro III. and Maria I.
1786 Maria I., alone.
1816 John VI.
1826 Pedro IV.
1826 Maria II.
1853 Pedro V.
1861 Luiz.
1889 Charles.
1908 Manuel II.

KINGS OF SPAIN.

House of Trastamara.

A. D.
1479 Ferdinand and Isabella.

Austrian House of Hapsburg.

1516 Charles I. (Emperor Charles V. of Germany).

A. D.
1556 Philip II.
1598 Philip III.
1621 Philip IV.
1665 Charles II.

House of Bourbon.

1700 Philip V. (of Anjou).
1746 Ferdinand VI.
1759 Charles III.
1788 Charles IV.

House of Bonaparte.

1808 Joseph Bonaparte.

House of Bourbon.

1813 Ferdinand VII.
1833 Isabella II.
1868 An Interregnum.

House of Savoy.

1871 Amadeo.
1873 *Spanish Republic.*

House of Bourbon.

1874 Alfonso XII.
1886 Alfonso XIII.

SULTANS OF TURKEY.

A. D.
1299 Othman, Osman, or Ottoman.
1326 Orchan.
1360 Amurath, or Murad I. (murdered).
1389 Bajazet I. (died a prisoner).
1403 Solyman I. (dethroned).
1410 Musa-Chelebi.
1413 Mohammed I.
1421 Amurath, or Murad II.
1451 Mohammed II.
1481 Bajazet II.
1512 Selim I.
1520 Solyman II., the Magnificent.
1566 Selim II.
1574 Amurath, or Murad III.
1595 Mohammed III.
1603 Ahmed, or Achmet I.
1617 Mustapha I. (deposed).
1618 Othman II. (murdered).
1622 Mustapha I. restored and murdered.

A. D.
1623 Amurath, or Murad IV.
1640 Ibrahim (murdered).
1649 Mohammed IV. (deposed).
1687 Solyman III.
1691 Ahmed, or Achmet II.
1695 Mustapha II. (deposed).
1703 Ahmed, or Achmet III. (deposed).
1730 Mahmoud I., or Mohammed V.
1754 Othman III.
1757 Mustapha III.
1774 Abdul-Hamid I.
1789 Selim III. (deposed and murdered).
1807 Mustapha IV. (deposed and murdered).
1808 Mahmoud II., or Mohammed VI.
1839 Abdul-Medjid.
1861 Abdul-Aziz (murdered).
1876 Amurath, or Murad V. (deposed).
1876 Abdul-Hamid II.

DYNASTIES AND LATE EMPERORS OF CHINA.

Ancient Dynasties.

B. C.
2207 Hia Dynasty.
1767 Shang Dynasty.
1122 Chow Dynasty.
256 Tsin Dynasty.
207 Hang Dynasty.

The Three Kingdoms.

A. D.
220 Shohang Dynasty (to 263).
220 Goei Dynasty in the North (to 265).
220 El Dynasty in the South (to 280).

Mediæval Dynasties.

265 Tsin Dynasty.
420 U-ta Dynasty.
589 Sui Dynasty.

A. D.
617 Tang Dynasty.
907 Hehu-u-ta Dynasty.
960 Song Dynasty.
1279 Mogul Khans.
1368 Ming Dynasty.

Ta-tsing, or Manchu-Tartar Dynasty.

1644 Shun-chi.
1662 Kang-hi
1722 Yung-ching.
1735 Kien-lung.
1795 Kia-king.
1820 Taou-kwang.
1850 Hien-fung.
1862 Yung-chi.
1875 Kwang-su (Dowager Empress rules).
1908 Pu-Yi (Prince Chun, regent).

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

A. D.
1805 Maximilian Joseph I.
1825 Louis I. (abdicated).
1848 Maximilian Joseph II.

A. D.
1864 Louis II. (drowned himself).
1886 Otho.

KINGS OF WURTEMBERG.

A. D.
1805 Frederick I.
1816 William I.
1864 Charles I.
1891 William II.

KINGS OF HANOVER.

A. D.
1814 Geo. William Frederick (George III. of England).
1820 Geo. Augustus Frederick (George IV. of England).
1830 William Henry (William IV. of England).
1837 Ernest Augustus (Duke of Cumberland).
1851 George V. (kingdom annexed to Prussia, 1866).

KINGS OF SAXONY.

A. D.
1806 Frederick Augustus I.
1827 Anthony Clement.
1836 Frederick Augustus II.
1854 John.
1904 Frederick Augustus III.

KINGS OF HOLLAND.

House of Bonaparte.

A. D.
1806 Louis Bonaparte (till 1810).
1810 *Holland annexed to the French Empire.*

House of Orange, or Nassau.

A. D.
1814 William I.
1840 William II. (abdicated).
1849 William III.
1890 Wilhelmina.

KINGS OF BELGIUM.

House of Saxe-Coburg.

A. D.
1830 Leopold I.
1865 Leopold II.

KINGS OF GREECE.

House of Bavaria.

A. D.
1833 Otho (deposed 1862).

House of Denmark.

A. D.
1863 George I.

KINGS OF ITALY.

House of Savoy.

A. D.
1861 Victor Emmanuel II. (formerly King Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia).
1878 Humbert.
1900 Victor Emmanuel III.

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

House of Braganza.

A. D.
1822 Dom Pedro I. (abdicated).
1831 Dom Pedro II. (deposed).
1889 Brazil a Republic.

KINGS OF SERVIA.

A. D.
1882 Milan (abdicated).
1889 Alexander.
1903 Peter.

KING OF ROUMANIA.

House of Hohenzollern.

A. D.
1881 Charles.

BRITISH GOVERNORS AND VICEROYS OF INDIA.

Governors-General.

A. D.
1772 Warren Hastings.
1785 Sir John McPherson.
1786 Lord Cornwallis.
1793 Sir John Shore.
1796 Lord Cornwallis.
1798 Sir Alured Clarke.
1798 Lord Mornington.
1805 Lord Cornwallis.
1805 Sir George Hilaro Barlow.
1807 Lord Minto.
1813 Marquis of Hastings.
1823 Hon. John Adam.
1823 Right Hon. George Canning.
1823 Lord Amherst.
1828 Hon. Wm. Butterworth Bayley.
1828 Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck.
1835 Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalf.

A. D.
1836 Lord Auckland.
1842 Lord Ellenborough.
1844 William Wilberforce Bird.
1844 Sir Henry Hardinge.
1848 Lord Dalhousie.
1856 Lord Canning.

Viceroys.

1858 Lord Elgin.
1863 Lord Lawrence.
1868 Lord Mayo (assassinated).
1872 Lord Northbrook.
1876 Lord Lytton.
1881 Marquis of Ripon.
1884 Lord Dufferin.
1888 Lord Lansdowne.
1893 Lord Elgin.
1899 Lord Curzon.
1905 Earl of Minto.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A. D.
1789 George Washington (of Virginia).
1797 John Adams (of Massachusetts).
1801 Thomas Jefferson (of Virginia).
1809 James Madison (of Virginia).
1817 James Monroe (of Virginia).
1825 John Quincy Adams (of Massachusetts).
1829 Andrew Jackson (of Tennessee).
1837 Martin Van Buren (of New York).
1841 Wm. Henry Harrison (of Ohio).
1841 John Tyler (of Virginia).
1845 James Knox Polk (of Tennessee).
1849 Zachary Taylor (of Louisiana).
1850 Millard Fillmore (of New York).

A. D.
1853 Franklin Pierce (of New Hampshire).
1857 James Buchanan (of Pennsylvania).
1861 Abraham Lincoln (of Illinois).
1865 Andrew Johnson (of Tennessee).
1869 Ulysses Simpson Grant (of Illinois).
1877 Rutherford Birchard Hayes (of Ohio).
1881 James Abram Garfield (of Ohio).
1881 Chester Allan Arthur (of New York).
1885 Grover Cleveland (of New York).
1889 Benjamin Harrison (of Indiana).
1893 Grover Cleveland (of New York).
1897 William McKinley (of Ohio).
1901 Theodore Roosevelt (of New York).
William Howard Taft (of Ohio).

PASHAS AND KHEDIVES OF EGYPT.

A. D.
1805 Mehemet Ali.
1848 Ibrahim Pasha.
1848 Abbas Pasha.
1854 Said Pasha.
} Pashas.

A. D.
1863 Ismail Pasha.
1879 Tewfik Pasha.
1892 Abbas Pasha.
} Khedives.

EMPERORS AND PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO.

Emperor.

A. D.
1822 Don Augustin Iturbide (driven off in 1823 and shot in 1824).

Presidents.

A. D.
1825 Guadalupe Victoria.
1829 Guerrero.

1830 Bustamente.
1832 Pedraza.
1833 Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.
1837 Bustamente.
1841 Santa Anna.
1845 Herrera.
1846 Paredes.
1846 Santa Anna.
1848 Herrera.
1851 Arista.
1853 Santa Anna.
1854 Alvarez.
1856 Comonfort.
1858 Zuloaga.
1860 Benito Juarez.

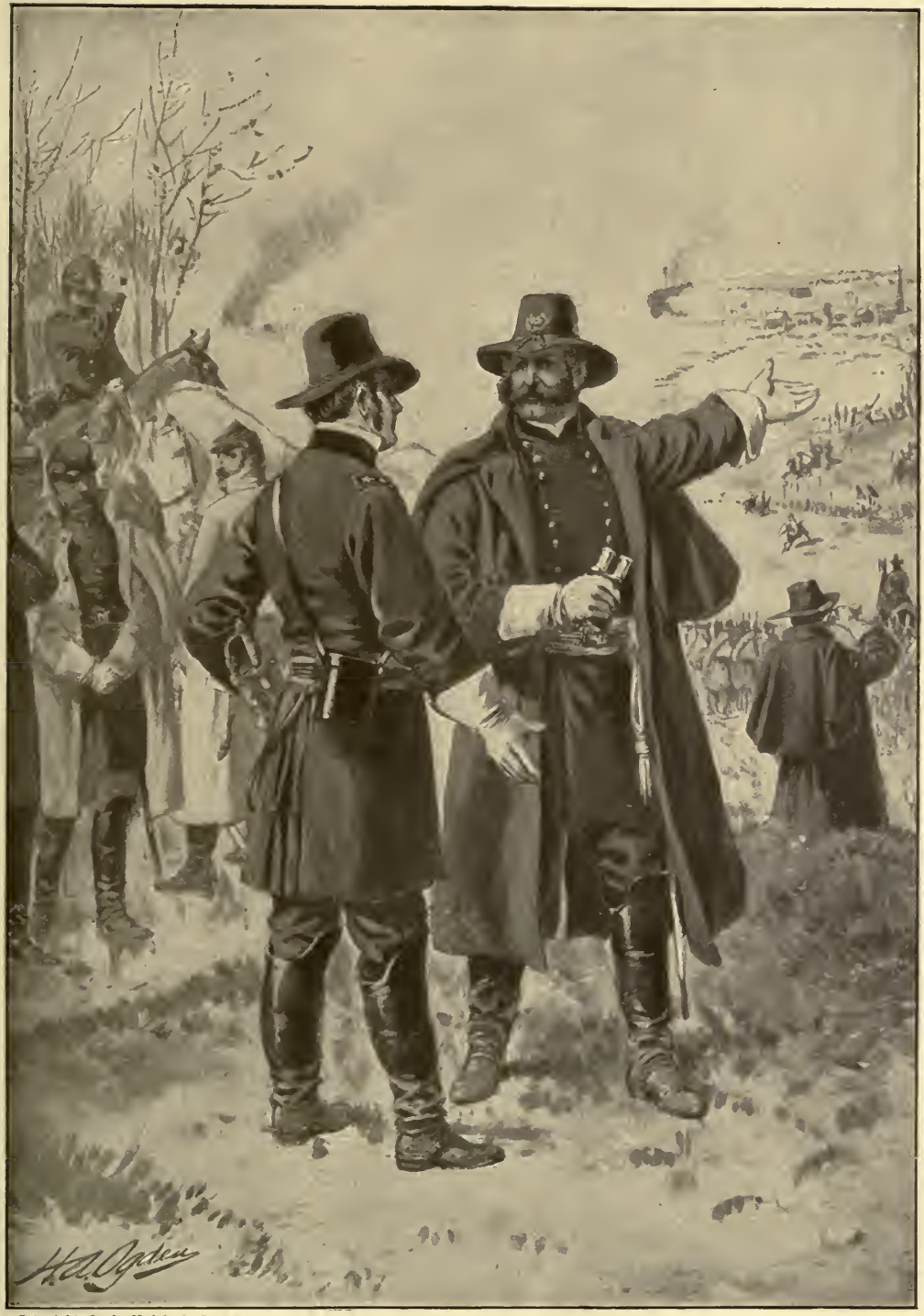
Emperor and Presidents.

1864 Maximilian of Austria, Emperor (deposed and shot in 1867).
1864 Benito Juarez, President.
1872 Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada.
1877 Porfirio Diaz.
1881 Gonzales.
1885 Porfirio Diaz.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENTS.	WHEN.	HOW LONG.	STATE FROM.	PARTY.	VICE PRESIDENTS.
George Washington	1789–1797	8 yrs.	Virginia	Federalist	John Adams
John Adams	1797–1801	4 yrs.	Massachusetts	Federalist	Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson	1801–1809	8 yrs.	Virginia	Democratic	Aaron Burr—George Clinton
James Madison	1809–1817	8 yrs.	Virginia	Democratic	George Clinton—Elbridge Gerry
James Monroe	1817–1825	8 yrs.	Virginia	Democratic	Daniel D. Tompkins
John Quincy Adams	1825–1829	4 yrs.	Massachusetts	Democratic	John Caldwell Calhoun
Andrew Jackson	1829–1837	8 yrs.	Tennessee	Democratic	John Caldwell Calhoun—Martin Van Buren
Martin Van Buren	1837–1841	4 yrs.	New York	Democratic	Richard Mentor Johnson
William Henry Harrison	1841	1 mo.	Ohio	Whig	John Tyler
John Tyler	1841–1845	3 yrs. 11 mo.	Virginia	Whig	
James Knox Polk	1845–1849	4 yrs.	Tennessee	Democratic	George Mifflin Dallas
Zachary Taylor	1849–1850	1 yr. 4 mo.	Louisiana	Whig	Millard Fillmore
Millard Fillmore	1850–1853	2 yrs. 8 mo.	New York	Whig	
Franklin Pierce	1853–1857	4 yrs.	New Hampshire	Democratic	William Rufus King
James Buchanan	1857–1861	4 yrs.	Pennsylvania	Democratic	John Cabell Breckinridge
Abraham Lincoln	1861–1865	4 yrs. 1½ mo.	Illinois	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin—Andrew Johnson
Andrew Johnson	1865–1869	3 yrs. 10½ mo.	Tennessee	Republican	
Ulysses Simpson Grant	1869–1877	8 yrs.	Illinois	Republican	Schuyler Colfax—Henry Wilson
Rutherford Birchard Hayes	1877–1881	4 yrs.	Ohio	Republican	William Almon Wheeler
James Abram Garfield	1881	6½ mo.	Ohio	Republican	Chester Allan Arthur
Chester Allan Arthur	1881–1885	3 yrs. 5½ mo.	New York	Republican	
Grover Cleveland	1885–1889	4 yrs.	New York	Democratic	Thomas Andrews Hendricks
Benjamin Harrison	1889–1893	4 yrs.	Indiana	Republican	Levi Parsons Morton
Grover Cleveland	1893–1897	4 yrs.	New York	Democratic	Adlai Ewing Stevenson
William McKinley	1897–1901	4 yrs. 6½ mo.	Ohio	Republican	Garrett A. Hobart—Theodore Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt	1901		New York	Republican	Charles Warren Fairbanks

STATES.	SETTLED BY	WHERE SETTLED.	WHEN SETTLED	WHEN ADMITTED.
Virginia	English	Jamestown	1607	1788
Massachusetts	English	Plymouth	1620	1788
New York	Dutch	New York	1623	1788
New Hampshire	English	Dover	1623	1788
Connecticut	English	Windsor	1633	1788
Maryland	English	St. Mary's	1634	1788
Rhode Island	English	Providence	1636	1790
Delaware	Swedes	Christina	1638	1787
North Carolina	English	Chowan River	1650	1789
New Jersey	English	Elizabeth	1664	1787
South Carolina	English	Ashley River	1670	1788
Pennsylvania	English	Chester	1681	1787
Georgia	English	Savannah	1733	1788
Vermont	English	Fort Dummer	1724	1791
Kentucky	English	Boonesborough	1775	1792
Tennessee	English	Fort Loudon	1757	1796
Ohio	Americans	Marietta	1788	1802
Louisiana	French	Iberville	1699	1812
Indiana	French	Vincennes	1705	1816
Mississippi	French	Biloxi	1699	1817
Illinois	French	Kaskaskia	1682	1818
Alabama	French	Mobile	1702	1819
Maine	English	Bristol	1625	1820
Missouri	French	St. Genevieve	1755	1821
Arkansas	French	Arkansas Post	1685	1836
Michigan	French	Sault Sta Marie	1668	1837
Florida	Spaniards	St. Augustine	1565	1845
Texas	Spaniards	San Antonio	1692	1845
Iowa	Americans	Burlington	1833	1846
Wisconsin	French	Green Bay	1745	1848
California	Spaniards	San Diego	1769	1850
Minnesota	Americans	St. Paul	1838	1858
Oregon	Americans	Astoria	1811	1859
Kansas	Americans			1861
West Virginia	English			1863
Nevada	Americans			1864
Nebraska	Americans			1867
Colorado	Americans			1876
North Dakota	Americans			1889
South Dakota	Americans			1889
Montana	Americans			1889
Washington	Americans			1889
Idaho	Americans			1890
Wyoming	Americans			1890
Utah	Americans	Salt Lake City	1848	1894
Oklahoma	Americans			1906



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BURNSIDE AT FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 13, 1862

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire embraces the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all its colonies and dependencies throughout the world, having a population of over four hundred million and an area of more than nine million square miles. The colonies are found in every quarter of the globe—in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceanica, North America and South America; and are as follows:

IN EUROPE.

Isle of Man, the Channel Isles (Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney), Gibraltar and Malta.

IN ASIA.

Island of Cyprus, British India (consisting of Hindoostan, Burmah, Beloochistan, and Sikkim in Thibet), Ceylon, Straits Settlements (consisting of Singapore, Penang, Wellesley, Malacca and the Dindings), the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, the Keeling Islands and other smaller groups, Island of Perim, Aden in Arabia and the Island of Hong Kong and the opposite peninsula of Kowloon in China.

IN AFRICA.

Cape Colony, Natal, Kaffraria, Zululand, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Vaal River Colony, Orange River Colony, the Colony of Walfish Bay, British Somaliland, Nigeria, British Equatorial Africa, Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Island of Socotra, Island of Mauritius, the Amirante and Seychelle Islands, the Island of Ascension, the Island of St. Helena and the Island of Tristan d'Acunha.

IN OCEANICA

Australia (consisting of the States of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, West Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory), Tasmania, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, the Fiji Islands, Cook's Islands, Chatham Islands, Auckland Island, Lord Howe Island, Fanning Island, Starbuck Island, the eastern part of New Guinea, the northern part of Borneo, and the Island of Labuan.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

Canada (consisting of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories of Saskatckawan, Keewatin, Alberta and Assiniboia, along with Labrador in the east and the region around Hudson's Bay), Newfoundland,

British Honduras, the Bermuda Islands, the Bahama Islands, Jamacia and other West India Islands, such as Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Cayman Islands, and most of the Lesser Antilles including Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Barbrida, Nevis, Anguila, and most of the Virgin Islands.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

British Guiana and the Falkland Islands.

IN OTHER QUARTERS.

The two small volcanic islands of St. Paul and New Amsterdam, in the Indian Ocean; and Victoria Land, Enderby Land and Graham's Land, near the South Pole.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

Pyramids of Egypt.
Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Mausolæum, or tomb of Mausolus, at Halicarnassus.
Temple of Artemis, or Diana, at Ephesus.
Temple and Statue of Zeus, or Jupiter, at Olympia, in Elis.
Pharos at Alexandria, in Egypt.
Colossus of Rhodes.

HISTORIC LEGENDS.

We will now note the legends of history—stories which were formerly believed to be true, but many of which modern scholars, historians and antiquarians have demonstrated to be pure fables.

Many Grecian and Roman legends are so remarkable and extravagant that their falsity is at once apparent; as the stories of the circumstances which they narrate are so entirely out of the natural order of things that their occurrence could not have been possible. The most remarkable legend of the Middle Ages is that of William Tell and Gesler in Swiss history; and the mast famous of modern legends is that of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas in our own history.

GRECIAN LEGENDS.

Inachus, Cecrops, Lelex, Cadmus, Danaus, and Pelops.—The oldest city in Greece was Argos, the capital of Argolis, which was founded in the year 1856 B. C., by Inachus, a Phœnician. In the year 1556 B. C.—three hundred years after the founding of Argos—Cecrops, an Egyptian, founded in Attica a city which he named Athens in honor of the Goddess Athena. The Egyptian, Lelex, is said to have founded Sparta, B. C. 1520. The Phœnician, Cadmus, is said to have founded Thebes and its famous citadel, the Cadméa, B. C. 1493. The Egyptian, Danaus, is said to have arrived at Argos B. C. 1485, with fifty daughters, and to have taught the people to dig wells. The Phrygian prince, Pelops, is said to have landed on the peninsula of Southern Greece, named in his honor Peloponnesus, or Island of Pelops, about 1350 B. C.

Hercules.—A fabulous personage of Greece's Heroic Age was Hercules [*Her'-ku-leez*], celebrated for his wonderful feats of strength. He was reputed to be the son of Zeus and Alcmena, the wife of Amphitryon, king of Thebes. While yet an infant in his cradle, Hercules is said to have strangled two huge serpents which the goddess Hera had sent to destroy him. The twelve labors which Hera exacted of Hercules were the following: 1. He killed the Nemean lion and wore his skin in the remainder of his exploits. 2. He slew the Lernean hydra, whose heads multiplied sevenfold on being severed. 3. He brought to Eurystheus upon his shoulders the Erymanthean boar. 4. He subdued the golden-horned and brazen-hoofed stag of Diana. 5. He destroyed with his arrows the foul Stymphalian birds. 6. He cleansed the Augean stables. 7. He tamed the furious bull of Crete. 8. He gave Diomedes to be devoured by his own horses. 9. He vanquished the Amazons. 10. He killed the three-headed Geryon, king of Gades [now Cadiz], in Spain, and brought his oxen to Greece. 11. He killed the hundred-headed dragon of the Hesperides, and obtained the golden apples of

his garden. 12. He dragged the three-headed dog Cerberus from the gate of Hades, into which he descended twice. Hercules killed the centaur Nessus with an arrow poisoned with the blood of the Lernean hydra, because the centaur had insulted the hero's wife, Dejanira. The dying centaur persuaded Dejanira to give a tunic dipped in his blood to her husband in reconciliation; but as soon as Hercules clothed himself in this garment he was poisoned by it, and perished in the flames of a funeral pile which he built on Mount Œta. Zeus received him as a god, and gave to him in marriage Hebe, the goddess of youth. Hercules is usually represented as a robust man, leaning on his club, wearing the skin of the Nemean lion on his shoulders, and holding the Hesperian fruit in his hands.

Theseus.—Theseus, a fabulous king of Athens, was another legendary character of early Greece, and was regarded as the civilizer of Attica. He is said to have kidnapped the beautiful Helen, daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta; but Helen was rescued by her brothers, Castor and Pollux, who were afterwards deified.

Argonautic Expedition.—In the time of Hercules, Jason, a prince of Thessaly, went on the celebrated Argonautic Expedition, so called from the ship Argo, in which he sailed. The following is the story of the Argonautic Expedition, according to the Greek poets. Phryxus, a Theban prince, and his sister Helle, being obliged to leave their native country to escape the cruelty of their step-mother, mounted the back of a winged ram with a golden fleece, to be conveyed to Colchis, a country on the eastern border of the Euxine, or Black Sea, where an uncle of theirs was king. While passing over the strait now called the Dardanelles, Helle became giddy, fell into the water and was drowned; whence the strait received the name of Hellespont, or Sea of Helle. Phryxus arrived safely in Colchis, and sacrified his winged ram to Jupiter in acknowledgment of Divine protection, and put the golden fleece into that deity's temple. He was afterwards murdered by his uncle, who wished to obtain the golden fleece. It was to avenge the death of Phryxus and to secure the golden fleece that Jason undertook the Argonautic Expedition. Jason obtained the golden fleece and married Media, a daughter of the king of Colchis.

The Gordian Knot.—While Alexander the Great was conquering Asia Minor, he found in the citadel of Gordium a very ancient chariot with a knot twisted in the most intricate manner, respecting which an oracle had declared that whoever should loosen this knot should conquer Asia. Alexander is said to have cut the knot with his sword, considering that sufficient to make him master of Asia.

Diogenes.—The eccentric philosopher, Diogenes, is said to have lived in a tub and to have worn but a single garment. His only worldly possessions were his tub, a garment, a staff, and a wooden bowl for drinking. One day observing a boy drinking from the hollow of his hand, he dashed his bowl to pieces, saying: "That boy has taught me that I still have something unnecessary." Being seen

at one time with a lighted lantern in mid-day in the streets of Athens, and being asked what he was hunting, he replied: "An honest man." One day, while mending his tub, he is said to have been visited by Alexander the Great, who asked the philosopher what he could do to better his condition. Diogenes replied: "Nothing except to get out of the sunshine." Alexander thereupon remarked: "Were I not Alexander, I would be Diogenes."

ROMAN LEGENDS.

Legend of Æneas.—According to the Roman legend, Æneas, a famous Trojan warrior, left his native country immediately after the fall of Troy, and made his way to the western shores of Italy, where he founded the city of Lavinium. After slaying in battle Latinus, king of Latium, Æneas united the Latins with his own followers; and thereafter the united people were called Latins. Thirty years afterwards, the Latins removed to the Alban Mount, where they built the city of Alba.

Legend of Romulus and Remus.—Several centuries after the events just related, there reigned at Alba a king named Procas, who had two sons, Numitor and Amulius. When Procas died Numitor was to succeed to the throne of Alba; but Amulius seized the throne and made himself king and afterwards caused the son of Numitor to be slain and made his daughter Sylvia become a Vestal Virgin. Sylvia married Mars, the god of war, with whom she had twin sons, Romulus and Remus. Amulius ordered the two infants to be drowned in the Tiber, but the basket which contained them floated to the foot of the Palatine Hill, where they were found by a she-wolf, which carried them to her den and nursed them as her own offspring. Some time afterward the two children were taken to the house of a shepherd on the Palatine Hill, where they were brought up. At length Remus was taken to Alba and brought before Amulius. Romulus and his friends went to Alba and rescued Remus, killing Amulius, and placed Numitor on the throne of Alba.

Founding of Rome by Romulus.—Romulus and Remus prepared to return to the Palatine Hill, where they resolved to build a city, and they inquired of the gods by divination which should give his name to the city. They watched the heavens for one day and one night; and at sunrise Remus saw six vultures, and soon afterward Romulus saw twelve. It was decided that the favor of the gods was on the side of Romulus, who accordingly began to build a city on the Palatine Hill. When Remus, who was mortified and angry, saw the low wall and the ditch which inclosed the space for the new city, he scornfully leaped over and exclaimed, "Will this keep out an enemy?" Upon this insulting conduct, Remus was slain, either by Romulus or by one of his followers. The city, which was named Rome, in honor of Romulus, is thought to have been founded 753 years before Christ. Rome at first contained a thousand dwellings; and its population was rapidly increased by exiles, criminals, fugitives from

justice, and desperate characters of all sorts, who fled to the new city for refuge.

Romulus, first King of Rome.—Seizure of the Sabine women.—Romulus was chosen the first King of Rome, and a Senate, of one hundred members, was established. But the Romans, as the inhabitants of the new city were called, were without wives; and as the neighboring people refused to give their daughters in marriage to such desperate characters, Romulus determined upon securing by stratagem what he could not obtain by force. He therefore arranged some games and shows at Rome and invited the neighboring people to attend. The Sabines and Latins came in great numbers, bringing their wives and daughters with them. When the shows began, Romulus gave a signal, whereupon the Roman youth rushed upon the unsuspecting strangers, seized the most beautiful maidens, and carried them off for wives.

War with the Sabines—Treachery and death of Tarpeia.—The outrage just mentioned led to a war between the Romans and Sabines. A large army under Titus Tatius, the Sabine king, laid siege to Rome. The Romans garrisoned and fortified the Capitoline Hill. Tarpeia, the daughter of the Roman commander, agreed to open the gates of the fortress to the Sabines if they would give her the golden bracelets which they wore on their arms. She accordingly opened the gates; but as soon as the Sabines entered the fortress, they killed the traitress with their brazen shields. Having gained possession of the Capitoline Hill, the Sabines were able to defy the Romans for a long time.

The Temple of Janus.—Many battles were fought between the Romans and the Sabines in the valleys which divide the Capitoline and Palatine Hills. At length, when the Sabines advanced near the city, the Romans retired inside the city walls and shut the gates. As the Sabines were about to enter the city, the gates flew open; the Romans again shut them; but they opened a second time; a mighty stream of water burst forth from the Temple of Janus, and swept away the Sabines who had entered the city. Ever afterward the gates of the Temple of Janus stood open when Rome was at war, that the gods might come out to aid the Romans; but in time of peace the gates were always closed.

Peace between the Romans and the Sabines—Union of the two nations.—The Romans made great efforts to retake the Capitoline Hill. At length, while the two armies were combatting, the Sabine wives of the Romans rushed between the contending forces, and, by their earnest entreaties and supplications, induced both parties to suspend hostilities. A treaty of peace followed, by which the Romans and the Sabines were to be united as one nation and Romulus and Titus Tatius were to reign jointly at Rome. Soon afterward Titus Tatius was killed at Lavinium, and Romulus thereafter reigned alone.

Death of Romulus.—After a reign of thirty-seven years, Romulus came to his death in an unknown manner. The Roman legend states that, while he was present at a public meeting in the Field of Mars, there arose a great tempest

and whirlwind, while at the same time the sun was eclipsed, and it was as dark as night. When the storm was over, and the light of the sun returned, Romulus was not to be found. It was believed by the superstitious Romans that his father, Mars, the god of war, had carried him to heaven in a fiery chariot. The Romans built a temple to Romulus, and worshiped him as a god by the name of Quirinus. (B. C. 716.)

Tullus Hostilius.—Fight between the Horatii and the Curiatii.—The peaceful Numa Pompilius was succeeded as king of Rome by the warlike Tullus Hostilius, during whose reign the Romans engaged in a war with the Albans. Just as the armies of the Romans and the Albans were about to engage in conflict, they agreed to have the contest decided by a combat to be fought by six champions, three from each side; and the defeated nation was to become subject to the victorious one. In the Roman army there were three brothers named Horatii, and in the Alban army there were three brothers named Curiatii. These, being fixed upon as the champions, took their places between the two armies and engaged in combat. After two of the Horatii had fallen, the other Horatius began to flee; but suddenly turning, he fell upon the three wounded Curiatii, and killed them in succession. When the victorious Horatius returned to Rome, he met his sister Horatia, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii. Horatia shrieked aloud, and reproached her brother for his bloody deed, which so enraged Horatius that he plunged a knife into his sister's heart, and she fell dead. For this crime Horatius was condemned to death, but he was afterward pardoned, because by his victory over the Curiatii he had saved the Romans from slavery. By the terms of the agreement made just before the combat, the Albans became subject to the Romans.

Expulsion of Tarquin the Proud and Abolition of Monarchy.—While the Romans were besieging the town of Ardea, Tarquin's sons, Sextus, Titus and Aruns, and their cousin Collatinus, got into a dispute about the good qualities of their wives, and all agreed to visit their homes by surprise. They found the wives of Sextus, Titus and Aruns feasting and making merry, while Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, was found working at her loom. They all agreed that Lucretia was the worthiest lady. Sextus fell into a violent passion for Lucretia, and shortly afterward he behaved toward her in such a manner that she committed suicide. Lucius Junius Brutus, a relative of the royal family, bound himself by an oath to avenge the wicked act of Sextus. The outrage of Sextus roused the indignation of the Roman people; and Brutus, showing them the bloody corpse of Lucretia and haranguing them, induced them to expel the royal family from the throne of Rome, and to abolish monarchy altogether. Tarquin the Proud and his family, finding themselves abandoned, retired into voluntary exile (B. C. 510).

War with Porsenna, King of Clusium—Horatius Cocles.—Porsenna, King of Clusium, also took the field in favor of the deposed Tarquin the Proud, and advanced against Rome with a large army. The Romans were driven across

the Tiber; but the Roman army was saved by the valor of Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the wooden bridge that crossed the river until the Romans had all crossed, and who then cut down the bridge while the enemy's darts were flying all around him, and at last plunged into the stream and reached the opposite shore in safety.

Mutius Scævola.—At length Porsenna pressed the siege of Rome so closely that the people in the city suffered greatly from famine. But the city was saved by the daring conduct of a young Roman named Mutius Scævola, who penetrated into the enemy's camp for the purpose of assassinating Porsenna, but who, by mistake, killed one of the attendants of the Clusian king. When threatened with torture unless he made a confession, Mutius Scævola thrust his right hand into a fire and kept it there until it was burnt off, to show Porsenna that no torture could induce him to betray the plans of his countrymen. Porsenna, admiring such patriotism and courage, gave Scævola his liberty; when the heroic young Roman warned the Clusian king to raise the siege of Rome and make peace, as three hundred young Romans had sworn to take his life, and that he had been chosen by lot to make the first attempt. Porsenna, alarmed for his life, immediately made peace with the Romans and marched home. So says the Roman legend; but other accounts say that Porsenna reduced Rome, and that the Romans afterwards recovered their independence.

Banishment of Coriolanus—Veturia and Volumnia.—When, during a famine in Rome, a supply of corn arrived from Sicily, the haughty patrician, Caius Marcius Coriolanus, proposed that none should be given to the plebeians until they consented to have the office of Tribunes abolished. This proposal aroused the indignation of the plebeians, and they procured the banishment of Coriolanus. Enraged at this treatment, Coriolanus went to the Volscians; and afterwards he led a Volscian army against Rome, and laid siege to the city, but he was finally induced to retreat from Rome by the entreaties of his wife, Veturia, and his mother, Volumnia, who had gone out of the city at the head of a deputation of Roman ladies to persuade Coriolanus not to be the cause of the ruin of his country. Coriolanus, yielding to the solicitations of his mother, exclaimed: "Mother, you have saved Rome, but you have ruined your son!" It is said that the Volscians, enraged at the retreat of Coriolanus from Rome, put him to death; but a tradition states that he lived to a great age in exile among the Volscians, and that he was often heard to exclaim: "How miserable is the condition of an old man in banishment!"

Dictatorship of Cincinnatus—Mount Algidus.—The Æquians, having broken their peace with Rome, and having formed a camp on Mount Algidus, lured an army of Romans into a narrow defile, where they must have been taken prisoners, had not the patrician Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, after having been appointed Dictator, come to their relief. The Dictator was an officer superior to the Consuls and the Senate, and he had all power over the laws themselves. When the deputies of the Senate came to inform Cincinnatus that he had been ap-

pointed Dictator, they found him ploughing in the field. He immediately left his plough, took command of the army, and marched against the enemy; and, having surrounded them, compelled them to surrender to the Romans. At the end of sixteen days, Cincinnatus resigned the dictatorship and returned to his plough.

Invasion of Italy by the Gauls.—In 390 B. C., Rome was threatened by a more powerful enemy than she had ever before encountered—namely, the Gauls, who had crossed the Alps into Northern Italy, or Cisalpine Gaul. These barbarians were the inhabitants of the country then called Gaul (now France). According to tradition, a citizen of the Etruscan city of Clusium, having been refused redress from the magistrates of that city for an injury which he had received from one of the chief men of the city, resolved to have revenge on his country. He crossed the Alps into Gaul, taking with him a large quantity of the wines and fruits of Italy. Seeing that the barbarian Gauls were very much pleased with these presents, the injured Clusian invited them to go with him into Italy and take possession of the country which produced these delicacies. Immediately an immense horde of Gauls, taking with them their women and children, crossed the Alps into Italy, and marched to Clusium, to which they laid siege. The people of Clusium applied for aid to the Romans, who thereupon sent ambassadors to induce the Gauls to withdraw from Italy.

March of the Gauls to Rome.—The Roman ambassadors, having failed in the object of their mission, joined the Clusians in an attack on the besieging Gauls, and killed one of the Gallic chiefs. Brennus, the king of the Gauls, demanded satisfaction from the Roman Senate for the conduct of the ambassadors, and when his demand was rejected he took up his march, with 70,000 of his followers, directly for Rome.

Battle on the Allia—Rome Taken and Burned by the Gauls.—On the banks of the river Allia, eleven miles from Rome, a great battle was fought, in which the Roman army, consisting of 40,000 men, was hopelessly annihilated. This defeat rendered it impossible to defend the city, but 1,000 Romans garrisoned the Capitol, which they resolved to defend to the last extremity, while the greater number of the inhabitants of Rome fled for refuge to the neighboring towns. About eighty priests and patricians, resolving never to survive the ruin of their city, clothed themselves in their long robes and awaited death. When the Gauls entered Rome they found the city deserted, and a death-like silence prevailed; but when they entered the Forum, where sat the aged Senators, they were seized with superstitious awe at the sight of those venerable persons, whom they imagined to be divinities. At length, one of the Gauls seized hold of the white beard of Marcus Papirius, one of the Senators. The old man, enraged at this insult, struck the insolent barbarian with his ivory staff; whereupon the Gauls massacred the Senators, and set fire to Rome, which, with the exception of the Capitol and a few houses on the Palatine Hill, was totally reduced to ashes.

Defense of the Capitol.—The Gauls vainly attempted to obtain possession of

the Capitol. They endeavored to climb up the steep ascent in the night, and would have succeeded had not the noise of the sacred geese in the Temple of Juno awoke Marcus Manlius, who immediately hastened to the spot and hurled down the rocky precipice such of the Gauls as attempted to make their way inside the walls of the Capitol.

Departure of the Gauls from Rome.—When famine began to prey upon the Romans who garrisoned the Capitol, and sickness was rapidly reducing the numbers of the Gauls, Brennus, the Gallic chief, agreed to abandon Rome and its territory on condition of receiving a thousand pounds of gold. While the gold was being weighed, the banished patrician Camillus arrived with an army for the relief of the garrison, and ordered the gold to be taken back to the Capitol, saying: "It has ever been the custom of us Romans to ransom our country, not with gold, but with iron." A battle followed, and the Gauls were driven from Rome. The Gallic leader, Brennus, was soon afterward taken prisoner by the Romans and put to death. So says the Roman legend concerning the retreat of the Gauls from Rome; but according to a more probable account, the Gauls were recalled by a sudden invasion of their own country by the Venetians. The fact of the Gallic invasion of Italy and burning of Rome cannot be disputed, but many of alleged incidents and circumstances connected with it are fables.

Death of Regulus.—It is said that after the return of Regulus to Carthage, the Carthaginians, enraged at his conduct in breaking off the negotiations for peace, cruelly tortured him to death. After cutting off his eyelids and putting him into a dark dungeon, they exposed his naked eyes to the burning sun, and then put him into a cask set all around with sharp spikes, where he died in agony. This story is believed to have been invented by the Romans to fire their soldiers with deadly hatred against the Carthaginians; and there are good reasons for believing that Regulus died a natural death.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LEGENDS.

William Tell and Gesler.—The best known legend of the Middle Ages is that of William Tell and Gesler. Gesler was one of the tyrannical Austrian governors expelled by the Swiss. He placed the ducal cap of Austria in the market place of Altorf, and ordered all who passed to bow to the cap, in token of submission. William Tell refused to bow to the cap, and was thereupon imprisoned. Being a good archer, Tell was promised his freedom if he would shoot an apple from his son's head. Tell hit the apple and received his freedom, saying to Gesler: "Had I killed my son, I would have killed you." Tell is said to have been at once seized by order of the enraged tyrant, and conveyed across the lake of Lucerne in a boat in which were Gesler and his attendants; but a violent storm having arisen during the passage, Tell, who was a skillful boatman, was released in order that he might conduct the boat in

safety to the shore; and no sooner had the shore been reached than Tell leaped from the boat, and soon afterward dispatched an arrow into the tyrant's heart, killing him instantly.

Captain John Smith and Pocahontas.—Captain John Smith, the old Virginia pioneer, is said to have been taken prisoner by the Indians, whose chief, Powhatan, determined to put him to death; but Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, is said to have interceded for the prisoner, and saved his life; whereupon Smith was released and permitted to return to Jamestown.

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